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THE APPROACHING PEACE.

THE Peace about to be concluded, is one of which we may be moderately glad and moderately proud. There have been special events in the history of the war which will ever be remembered to our honour, and not a few of which we shall long feel the disgrace. But, after all, a reasonable exultation is permissible, when we consider the effect produced on Russia, the valour of our troops, the French Alliance, and the new prospects opened in the East.

Whatever Russia may say or think, she has lost a great deal of prestige. We knew before how well Russians could fight: we knew that her military efficiency was the great object of her sovereigns. Her skill, tact, and resources, have amply vindicated their pains and labour. But what remains the fact? That English soldiers defeat Russian ones in battle; that when there is fair play, no doubt whatever can exist of the result. Consequently, it is now certain that Russia cannot conquer in the East; for what Nicholas failed to achieve is not likely to be carried out by ordinary men. This result is of great importance to Europe, and must evidently affect the whole future condition of the East.

It was once pretty confidently believed that Russia must have Constantinople ultimately. But people are not so ready now to accept the "must" or even the "ultimately." Supposing the Turk unfit for the position where he is—as, indeed, an Oriental race is an anomaly in Europe—why should Russia necessarily succeed him? Measures ought to be taken to secure that the benefit of all Turkish changes shall accrue to the Western Powers. They have won this interest in her, by saving her from a doom, compared with which

their "interference" with her is perfect bliss. And among the first results of the war, will be an entirely new adjustment of the East to meet modern requirements. This is "looming in the future." Already we hear of the probability of forces remaining on her territory as a guarantee for her reforms. Some hint that France will never leave her. Some have begun to talk of "intended treachery" to her.

Here we have our first difficulty. Let us suppose Peace solemnly confirmed. There will be a burst of welcome for the returning troops, a cry for cheaper bread, a buzz of wonder and novelty, and, then, up will come the Eastern Question in all its magnitude. If we have war renewed, it will probably arise out of these discussions.

Are we to have the *status quo* in Turkey? That is impossible. Turkey has so changed during the war, that her old friends scarcely know her. She has reached that degree of change when more change is inevitable. Her future will be a long effort to accommodate herself to the West. Nor is this the West's fault. England and France could not have fought this fight without working these changes. Neither can England and France leave her alone; since that would be (to all appearance) leaving her to rot. Russian diplomacy would soon adopt new plans to avail itself of her corruption; and, when all was ripe, it would be too late for the Western nations to interfere. We need scarcely say that we have not fought (as has been often said in these columns) for Turkey only—but for ourselves, through Turkey. It happens that Turkey is a bulwark between Russia and the Mediterranean, and we would have had to defend a nation of cannibals in the same position.

One class of persons would probably solve the difficulty, by rudely

suggesting that Turkey should be formally taken under English and French protection—like Oude—not thinking of the probable up-shot. But we are not prepared for these gentlemen in England yet. The proposal in its full extent would be denounced as impudent robbery following on gross hypocrisy, and aggravated by it. The Liberal party especially, and, indeed, the great bulk of the commercial classes, would repudiate the notion. We defy the diplomatists to adjust the French and English rights in the matter without a dispute which might end in a worse war than the last. The country, in the largest sense, expects to see the Sultan's independence secured, and the integrity of his country respected. It wants neither treachery nor cant. It looks on "bullying" as one of the ignoblest of the ignoble characteristics of Lord De Redcliffe. And, if our moral hold of the Turk has been less than it ought to have been, through the deficiencies of our ambassadors, that is no reason why we should proceed to lay the groundworks of future spoliation. Especially, is the thought of this hateful, when we consider that to establish a friendly and honourable way of letting Turkey feel the benefits of Western civilisation, would not seem impossible to men of good sense. Private enterprise employing itself on Turkish ground and opening out Turkish resources, the employment of Englishmen as servants of the Porte in her army and navy—such are the means by which a good future may be secured for Turkey. She has formally abandoned her exclusiveness; and may thus either rise refreshed and renewed by European blood and money, or, at least, may die a natural death (if it is to be so), without our betraying her. When the war is done with, it will be a fine employment for Russia to increase the difficul-



THE EMPEROR RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF "LES DAMES DE LA HALLE," AT THE TUILERIES.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

ties in arranging these points, which are unquestionably the worst difficulties of the Anglo-French Alliance.

We shall have months of discussion about the history of the war to look forward to. The innate conservatism of John Bull will dispose him to acquiesce in the results, and forget the past. Who thinks of the victims of the Walcheren expedition? Of the shameful neglect which sent out men-of-war to combat their superiors, and get beaten, in the American war? The bright passages are remembered; the dark ones forgotten. So will it be now. People will not fail to observe that some journals, as the "Times," had a direct interest in blackening our administration for the increase of their own importance; this is beyond doubt. It will not be forgotten, either, that the faults we committed were not all owing to our system of government (an obnoxious and fallacious case about this explanation is apt to make it too popular), but were attributable to our commercial character and our great personal liberty. We have been far too easy-going for generations; thanks to our prosperity and our party system in politics. Our whole tone of opinion is too slack, too facile and forgiving. A general or admiral gets reprimanded if anything goes wrong; a minister, who in Russia would be degraded to a convict, gets off here with a hooting, which no more affects him than the caw and the droppings of a rookery. This is a good deal owing to our island safety, which keeps our blunders from striking us home. Had we been liable to be overrun at a day's notice, and been as tardily provided for on the frontiers as we were in the Crimea, overrun we should have been; and then heads would have come off, and our valets would have had to write "Why did we hang?" A question easier to answer (as being more practical) than their present query. No doubt, this last tissue of failures from the starvation on the Crimean hills to that in the Kars garrison, finds its way somehow to the public heart, and makes it uneasy. So far, our system of government comes worse out of the war than it went into it. But what we wish always to impress is, that it is not a system only, but our whole modern tone of public opinion, that is in fault. Did "favouritism" hurt us?—we adore rank! Was administration weak?—we hate centralisation? Is Sir James Graham sordid and cunning?—we allow him to find that these qualities pay! It is not an orator we want, but a parson to show us where we are wrong; and not a new system of government, but a new set of men. The men we choose will always be reflections of ourselves, abuse them how we may. All the Russells, Cavendishes, and Elliots, together, could not get an Under-Secretaryship among them; if the English people were really in earnest against them. We virtually acquiesce in everything we complain of, at bottom. We get on "somehow," and postpone the result. But when all the funded good in our old system has been spent, the new generation will have to pay the piper. Better men probably will be the scapegoats of Russell and Graham. But if anybody thinks Democracy will be the result, he mistakes the character of England. Democracy in its very nature is not final anywhere. But in England it will never stand; for it is contrary to our national character and habits, and the "constitution" of a country is only the outward expression of these, as the shell of the tortoise. Let us hope that the lessons of war will not be altogether thrown away. The war has roused us for good in many ways; it has made us livelier and more earnest; purified us, as it is the function of tragedy to do. Would that we did not fear that the "reforms" which it has suggested will be instantly jobbed by politicians; to whom accidents are, what accidents are to quack-doctors; and deaths, what deaths are to cheap undertakers.

Upon the whole, then, we are glad of the peace, though in no humour for tar-barrels and bonfires. Let our soldiers have a hearty welcome; and let us cherish our kindness towards France. It is a favourite bit of quasi-philosophy to laugh at "glory"; but the glory of a nation is the symbol of its power, and should be cherished for the sake of what it represents. That our countrymen should have fought splendidly, is something of which we have a right to be proud; and is a security for our national position in no ordinary degree. That their renown should be accompanied by much that is less satisfactory and honourable, and that our governing system is less trustworthy than we thought it to be, is a circumstance beyond the reach of the every-day "reformer," and demands meditation, rather than agitation, from reasonable men.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A *Te Deum* was chanted on Sunday at Notre Dame, as in all the cathedrals of France, in thanksgiving for the Empress's delivery. The Ministers and other public functionaries were present in uniform. The Emperor was not present, nor the Diplomatic Corps. The Emperor and Empress will both attend the *Te Deum* in June, on the occasion of the solemn baptism of the Prince.

The Emperor has caused an account to be given to him of the number and the situation of the individuals still kept in Algeria or abroad in consequence of political measures. After the events of June, 1848, 11,000 persons were condemned under the Republic to transportation to Algeria; through his clemency, there no longer remain in Algeria more than 300. In December, 1851, 11,200 were transported; the pardons since granted have reduced that number to 1,058. On the occasion of the birth of the Prince Imperial, the Emperor has decided that the authorisation to return to France shall be granted to all who declare that they submit loyalty to the Government which the nation has given itself, and pledge their honour that they will respect the laws.

Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Randon have been nominated Marshals of France.

Prince Jerome's improvement is going on without interruption, and he is considered out of danger.

It is announced that the state of the Empress's health is so favourable as not to require any further issue of bulletins.

A decree has been issued forbidding all dealings in the *Coulisses* in Shares not recognised on the Bourse. It is known that this prohibition excludes, amongst others, the *Crédit Mobilier* of Austria and of Spain, and the Omnibus Company of London.

SPAIN.

The finance question is settled, the Cortes having adopted the views of the Government.

The "Gazette" confirms the rumour that has been current for some time, as to the relations being about to be re-established with Rome. "We can assure the public," it says, "that every day there are greater hopes of seeing Rome and Spain come to an understanding." The same journal denies that, as stated by some of the newspapers, agitation exists in the Basque provinces.

A judge at Barcelona has ordered the discharge from custody of the Protestant clergyman who was arrested for acts condemned by the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, on the ground that religious toleration is established in Spain by the second article of the constitution.

AUSTRIA.

A LETTER from Vienna in the "Mercure de Souabe," intimates that the diplomatic disputes between Austria and Sardinia are not yet arranged, but that the mediation of the Emperor of the French is likely to effect a happy adjustment.

The reduction of the Austrian army is again to be effected by rapid disbandments. The number of officers on full pay, now 19,000, will be greatly diminished. The total effective will be lessened by 200,000.

PRUSSIA.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of the heir to the crown of Prussia, is said to have "solemnly demanded" of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to the projected alliance with the Princess Royal of England. This consent is said to have been granted in the presence of the whole court, no doubt appearing to exist as to the analogous disposition of the Queen of England or the feelings of the Princess Royal. The Prince will arrive in England from Berlin in the first week of May; but it appears that the marriage will not take place for about two years.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER has given an assurance that, in the event of peace being concluded, he will visit Paris before his coronation.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that the journey of the Emperor into Poland is postponed until after his coronation, and that there are indications at the court of a bad feeling arising against Austria.

Prince Gortschakoff was recently requested by the Russian Government to send to St. Petersburg some information relative to the state of Catholicism in Poland, in order that an opinion might be formed of the propositions relative to the episcopacy.

The Russian prisoners made by the French were to be sent to Odessa, to be exchanged against Turkish prisoners.

Intelligence from Kinburn states that 53 officers and 18,000 men were about to embark there.

ITALY.

A MARRIAGE is spoken of as likely to take place between one of the King of Naples' children and a member of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's family.

The negotiations for a new Concordat are progressing rapidly both at Florence and Naples. It is similar to that which is now giving so much trouble to the Austrian Government.

Advices from Naples state that the late duty imposed on the exportation of corn by the Neapolitan Government is so high as to render the permission profligate for commercial purposes. Nevertheless, the holders of corn have determined to get rid of their stores, and large quantities are expected at Marseilles.

TURKEY.

THE Armenians and Greeks have protested against the late decree of the Sultan. The Greek petition is especially directed against the articles relating to the clergy.

A rumour is current that the Porte would refuse to embody in a general Treaty of Peace the reforms enacted by the late decree of the Sultan.

The Ottoman Government, moreover, is anxious that the deliberations on some important questions should take place at Constantinople.

Omar Pacha and some officers of his staff arrived at Constantinople on the 13th, from Trebizonde. His army is to move on Erzeroum.

The War.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

REMOURED DESTINATION OF SIR C. CAMPBELL AND HIS TROOPS.

SEBASTOPOL, March 8.—A favourite camp rumour now is, that two divisions of the army, under Sir Colin Campbell, will embark for Canada the moment peace is officially declared with Russia. The Highland and 3rd or 4th Divisions are likely to be the ones selected, and right glad will they be to have a look at the Yankees, with Sir Colin as their commander-in-chief.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS AT BALACLAVA AND IN SEBASTOPOL.

A large quantity of lead has arrived here for the purpose of covering in the Greek church at Balacava, where the medical stores are kept. The Russians will certainly find great improvements in Balacava for their acceptance, if not in Sebastopol. The Redan is being dismantled, and the wood forming each bunk is being handed over for fuel in rotation to each of the five divisions of the army to the front. The Russian men-of-war in the harbour still show their masts above water.

The Rev. Mr. Parker is greatly improving the makeshift Protestant church at Balacava, and a large reading-room is to be established underneath, in the quarters lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Crozier.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

Officers going home can obtain a passage in the mail boat between Constantinople and Marseilles at a reduction of 30 per cent. The Artillery, particularly the W. battery, have got a rap over the knuckles for disreputable irregularities, and Sir Richard Daeres has got instructions to check their want of discipline. Captain Heywood, 14th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Barlow during the absence on sick leave of Captain Barlow, 14th Regiment. The whole of the infantry are now supplied with the Enfield rifle.

Amongst the officers going to England are Lieutenant Hand, 63rd Regt., on sick leave; Viscount Kirkwall, Scots Fusilier Guards, to join his battalion; and Major Stuart Wortley, 1st Dragoon Guards.

MENTAL PABULUM FOR THE ARMY.

A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c., intended for the instruction and amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library. Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale, a considerable quantity of school materials—such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that well-meaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received have been filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burned. Persons in possession of a stock of waste paper might surely get rid of it at home, without incurring the trouble and putting Government to the expense of sending it to be destroyed in the Crimea. Old "Evangelical Magazines," "Directories" forty years of age, Italian "Pharmacopoeias" dated 1806, venerable "Greek Grammars," a collection of manuscript Italian exercises in young ladies' handwriting, missionary periodicals half a century old, form, incredible as it may appear, no inconsiderable portion of recent literary shipments to the Crimea.

FORMAL CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE RETARDED.

March 10.—It seems as if the armistice were likely to expire before its terms are settled. The first difficulty arose upon the demand of the Allies to embark things in boats from the south side of the harbour, the object being to ship the cannon, anchors, &c., captured in Sebastopol. But to this the Russians demurred, saying that the seaboard was not ours, and that we could not use it. This is perfectly true, and it is a striking commentary upon the oft-repeated vaunt, that Sebastopol is captured. We have certainly got the town, but the north forts command it, and not a cock-boat can put off from shore without imminent danger of being sunk. However, the Allies agreed to waive the stipulation, and the delay now arises from certain questions relating to the blockade of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

THE LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French probably think they have little to get by carrying the war into Asia, and still less by destroying the Russian fleet in the Baltic, which would render the English navy more than a match for the united navies of the world; and, moreover, they cannot afford war as England can; and their army, however numerous they may show it to be upon paper, is dwindling sadly. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in its ranks. I can tell you positively that the French admit the present mortality in their army to be 120 a day, and on some days considerably more. The right of the army, in the Baidar Valley, suffers the most. I am assured that the deaths there have reached 100 per diem. When the mild weather sets in, a great increase of disease is to be anticipated. Much that is harmless now will be noxious then, and we must expect our own sick returns to swell, but those of the French will, I fear, be terrible. Whatever slight

jealousies may have existed between the two armies, our brave Allies should not for an instant doubt that their sufferings are deplored and warmly sympathized with by this army. Last winter was far sicker and more trying than this one, so that the natural deduction is, either that the French suffered far more than was known during the trying five months from the beginning of November, 1854, to the end of March, 1855, or that the preparations for this winter and the sanitary precautions taken have been very inadequate. I do not hesitate to say that the French army is being expended at least as rapidly as it was by shell and shot during the severest part of the siege. A sanitary commission's investigation of the French camp would reveal a startling amount of suffering, insufficient shelter and covering, and a deficiency of vegetable food, ready account for the sickness that prevails. Of course, everything we can spare is freely placed at their disposal. They have availed themselves to a considerable extent of our offers of service, but I was surprised to learn that they declined a quantity of warm clothing offered to them the other day, saying they did not want it. This is incomprehensible.—Letter from the Camp.

THE HEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARMY—A CONTRAST.

Notwithstanding poisoners and imprudence, however, our army preserves its health to a very satisfactory extent. In one division there were 194 deaths (from disease, exclusive of wounds) in the month of February, 1856. In February, 1855, it was 1,200 or 1,300 in a stronger than in the corresponding month of the previous year, but its deaths from disease were but four. We have only to compare last year's misery, exposure, and want of sanitary precautions, with the abundance and care that now everywhere prevail, to explain this most satisfactory contrast.

THE COSSACKS AT KERCH.

Three English officers and one French were lately made prisoners by the Cossacks near Kerch. The Cossacks are said to be completely in command of the environs of that town.

NICOLAIIEFF STRIPPED OF ITS WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

A LETTER from Nicolaiieff gives some details of what is going on at present in that place, which seems not to allow any doubt to be entertained of the intentions of the Russian Government respecting that port:—

"Two days back, a commission, composed of five persons, and presided over by one of the heads of the Board of Admiralty, arrived here from St. Petersburg, charged with the task of taking an inventory of all that the dockyards and arsenal contained. It was received in due form by Captain Schütz, of the Russian Navy, formerly secretary to the Board of Admiralty of the Black Sea, now dissolved, and at once commenced its operations. The Grand Duke Constantine is, it is said, to arrive here in a few days to inspect the proceedings of the commission. The material lying in this establishment considered capable of being turned to account is to be transported to the Baltic, after having been classified and duly marked down in the books of the commission. Already, all the utensils for manufacturing gunpowder and the materials from the artillery depot have been loaded on carts belonging to the military baggage-train, and are to be set out without delay. The navy school for the sons of the nobility; the school of maritime engineers; and that of the naval artillery, are already evacuated. Similar measures are to be applied to Kherson. That port, though shorn of its former splendour, still contains some fine establishments belonging to the Imperial navy, which are now to cease to exist. No one can precisely say what Nicolaiieff will become after its being abandoned by the war establishments. It is said that, in spite of the representations of Odessa, it will be declared a free port, in order to attract there the trade of all nations. It is also said that a university is to be established there for the young men of the rich families of the Taurida. Already the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has proposed to establish there an astronomical observatory of the second class, and a meteorological one of the first, the country being exceedingly favourable for such establishments."

ASSASSINATIONS AT PARMA.

It appears from a paragraph in the foreign papers that on the evening of March 4, as the Inspector-General of Prisons at Parma (Count Magawly Ceratti, late of Temora in the King's County, Ireland) was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister, he was suddenly set upon by two young beardless ruffians, armed with pointed files. The courage and devotedness of his wife freed him from one of the assassins; he fell, however, by the hand of the other, a scion of the "Young Italy" party.

The pretext of the murder was, that two of the twenty ruffians who were confined in the Central Prison for their connection with the assassination of the Prince of Parma, in July, 1854, having lately made their escape, and the irons of four other prisoners having been found sawn asunder, the rules of the prison, which had been relaxed in their favour, were again put in force. The true reason is the system of intimidation exercised upon every prominent person in that unfortunate country, upon every possible pretext.

The assassins have effected their escape, and there is little hope of their being taken, unless through the interference of the British Government, whose subject Count Magawly was. On removing the body to a neighbouring coffee-house, life was found to be extinct.

Regarding the history of the Magawly family, it is said that, in 1624, the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret d'Este of Austria) the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a grandee of Spain. Francis Philip, the father of the late count, married in 1808, Clara, only child of Giuseppe, Count Mazzuchini, and Guida Bone, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Ceratti, of Parma. He was accredited in 1812 envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza until those states were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria Louisa, in 1815; he was her Prime Minister until 1823, and was also Chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who conferred many favours upon him. In 1824 he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion of Temora, in the King's County, where he lived until his death, in 1835, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Vaierio, the late count.

In 1845, unfortunately for himself, this lamented gentleman returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded. He held the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of major in the army, during the eventful year of 1848. He was afterwards appointed chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and Director of the Central House of Detention. His remains were interred on the 9th inst., in the church of the Holy Trinity, at Parma, the last resting-place of the Ceratti family.

Another assassination was attempted on the evening of the 17th inst. When the Auditor of War, Gaetano Bordini, was walking in the street Bassa de Magnani with another officer, he was treacherously stabbed in the back with a poniard by an unknown hand. The assassin, having precipitately fled, could not be arrested. Lieutenant Bordini, supported by two soldiers, was conveyed to the office of the commander, where he received medical relief and the consolations of religion. His life was in the greatest danger.

In consequence of these atrocious attempts at assassination, the city of Parma and the surrounding country has been laid under a state of siege; that is, martial law has been proclaimed in Parma and in the neighbouring provincial towns, as in 1849 and 1851. Measures will be concerted by the police and military authorities for the disarmament of the inhabitants, domiciliary visits, and the expulsion of all individuals who have obtained leave to reside in those localities.

A COUSIN ARRESTED.—Accounts from Jassy state that the cousin who was the bearer of a formal demand for a union of the Principalities, addressed to Count Walewski, has been arrested at Czernowit.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A butcher, named Montrolin, of Champagne (Jury) resolved a few days ago, though sixty years of age, to marry a young woman aged only twenty-five. The butcher's wife, a young man a little older than the future bride, remonstrated with his father on the impropriety of such a union, but the father flying into a rage seized a large knife, and attempted to stab the son; he only, however, succeeded in cutting through his clothes. The young man took to flight, and sought refuge in the house of a neighbour named Verety. The father, pursuing him, attempted to enter the house, but Verety detained him, and besought him to be calm. The butcher immediately plunged his knife with all his force into the bowels of Verety, and laid him dead at his feet. The knife remained sticking in the wound up to the hilt, until the curé, who happened to be near, hastened up and pulled it out. The murderer was arrested immediately after.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH COOLIE EMIGRANTS.

A DESPERATE affray between the crew of the ship *Samuel Enderby* and 200 Chinese Coolies, is described as follows by the captain, in a letter dated St. Helena, January 29:—

We sailed from Macao on the 24th November, 1855, for Havana, with 200 Chinese Coolies on board. On the 9th of December we cleared the straits of Sunda, where we had two days light winds and calm, with the land of Java to the east. On the 11th, at about four p.m., to our astonishment, they all at once made a rush aft, yelling and howling hideously, and armed with everything they could lay their hands on, viz. the axes used for cutting their bread, the chop-axes, knives and cleavers used for their cooking apparatus, pieces of pointed bamboo, pump handles, bayonets, &c.; some of them rushing into the house, where the crew lived, at both side doors, cutting at them in all directions, and sending three of them, the rest of them coming aft. We had barely time to get the muskets before they would have overpowered us, and then the coolies retired, and ran down the 'tween decks. Providentially the beams overhead in the house on deck caught their axes, or some of our people would have had their skulls cleaved in twain; as it was, one of the axes chopped off a wooden J. Jennings in the shoulder, and directly the villain found he had wounded him, he ran away. We managed to secure and put in most two of the coolies and finished them the next day. One of the coolies was observed just before they attacked us, to throw a lot of cash (Chinese copper money), and then, throwing up his arms, commenced the yell. As a sign of submission previously, on the contrary, they appeared to be remarkably contented and happy. As for their living, they had beef, pork, and salt preserved out alternately, pickles, all the rice and bread they wished for, and one gallon of water each per day."

BATON MANTUILLER AND THE PURLOINED DESPATCHES.—There have been circulated during the last few days, through the post, letters secretly printed, containing an expose of the robbery of the Potsdam despatches. Our readers will recollect, that in the course of last summer, several private papers and despatches from the letter-carrier of two persons of high and courtly standing, were stolen, and a man servant of the King's private secretary, Nibbler, and another of General Gorchak, were arrested, on the investigation, it is said, of the Russian Government, which had evidence of the contents of the despatches finding their way to the French Embassy at Berlin, and influencing the operations in the Crimea. From inquiries now made, it appears that there is a suspicion of Baron von Mantuiller and the late Minister of Police being implicated in the transaction. An ex-member of the secret police, named Tschelen, appears to have been the thief; and among the papers purloined, was a copy of the report sent to General Gorchak by a man-of-war subject he had employed, to search out and report on all the Princes of Prussia's sayings and doings while on a tour of military inspection. The report was by this means brought to the knowledge of the Princes, and by him laid before the King. There were also the most private communications from Count Munster at St. Petersburg to General Gorchak.

COUNT OLEOFF AND THE PRINCESS LIEVEN.—These friends of the Czar, according to some Paris gossip, are not very intimate at this moment. It appears that the Count upon his arrival in Paris, for some days neglected to visit the Princess, who, becoming fidgety, wrote a note to the Plenipotentiary begging the favour of a visit from him. The great man, it is reported, came, but only to remind the Princess that a now régime now existed at St. Petersburg, that she must no longer look for the same indulgences under Alexander II. as she enjoyed under Nicholas, that, in short, her position was entirely altered. One result of all this has been, that the Princess has comparatively closed her saloons, and now only occasionally receives a few of her most intimate friends.

DISURBANCES IN BRITISH GUIANA.—At Georgetown, Berbice, and other places throughout British Guiana, the shops of the Portuguese traders have been pillaged and destroyed by the negro population.

OBITUARY.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, ESQ.—Recently, at Great Malvern, in his 73rd year, died Thomas Attwood, Esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham. In the "Parliamentary Companion" for 1839, he is described as "a banker and manufacturer at Birmingham and in London; an advocate of free trade, the ballot, universal suffrage, universal franchise, and general reform; opposed to the corn laws, the present monetary system, monopolies, and all unnecessary fiscal expenditure." He was a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co. Mr. T. Attwood was first brought into public notice by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812. He subsequently took a leading part with the late Sir John Stoecker, against the Currency Bill proposed by Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel, in 1819, and for several years was urgent, in season and out of season, in his endeavours to obtain a repeal of that measure. The most notable act of his public life, however, was the establishment of the Birmingham Political Union during the latter part of the year 1829, for the prudence which marked his conduct in the management of that body, which was supposed to have had considerable influence in effecting the passing of the Reform Bill, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London. By many of our readers Mr. Attwood will be remembered as the "King Tom," of Cobbett's "Weekly Register." When Birmingham was enfranchised under the Reform Act, Mr. Thomas Attwood was chosen as its representative in conjunction with the late Mr. Joshua Scholefield, and he continued to sit for that constituency from the date of his first election, until January, 1840, when in consequence of family affliction, and the disappointment of political hopes, he retired from public life, resigning his seat in Parliament into the hands of Mr. G. F. Muntz, who was long his bosom friend and associate in the Political Union. For many years previous to his death, Mr. Attwood suffered from a severe and distressing attack of paralysis, but in the midst of both bodily and mental prostration, accompanied by frequent sufferings, he was to the last as distinguished for the amiability of his disposition as he was in the days of youth and health. In Birmingham his death is regretted by men of all shades of opinion, but more especially by those who enjoyed the pleasure and honour of his personal and private intimacy. His brother, Mr. Matthias Attwood, represented Callington, Broughborough, and Whitehaven, from 1820 to 1841, in the Tory interest; and his nephew, Mr. Matthias Wolverly Attwood, sat for Greenwich as a Conservative, in the Parliament of 1837.

HOGG, MRS.—Lately, at Lisburn, Ireland, in her 92nd year, died Mary, widow of the late William Hogg, Esq. She was a daughter of the late James Digby, Esq., of Dunmore, county of Antrim, and mother of Sir James Weir Digby, Bart., M.P., whose steady rise she had lived to see from that of a plain member of the Indian bar at Calcutta, to the position of a judge in India, an East India director, and chairman of that company, a member of Parliament successively for Berwick and Hamilton, and finally raised to the baronetage by the late Lord Melbourne. The Hogg family are of Scottish extraction, and the grandfather of the deceased lady's husband emigrated from that country towards the close of the seventeenth century, and settled in the North of Ireland.

DATHAN, CAPTAIN.—On the 2nd inst., in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, in his 91st year, died Commander J. H. Dathan, R.N. It is believed that he was the oldest officer in the service at the time of his decease.

GORING, MRS.—On the 5th inst., at Fernie Castle, county of Effe, N.B., died Margaret Anna, wife of Charles Goring, Esq., of Highdown, near Shoreham, Sussex, lieutenant 12th Lancers, and eldest son of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. The deceased lady was a daughter of James Pantou, Esq., of Pias Gwyn, county of Anglesey, and was married in 1850.

LYON, REV. DR.—On the 29th of February, aged 60, at Weymouth, died the Rev. Ralph Lyon, D.D., Rector of Bishop's Caudel, and Vicar of Haydon, Dorset. This elegant and accomplished scholar was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820 as fifth wrangler, in the same year with Baron Platt and Dr. Waddington, the present Dean of Durham. He was appointed in 1825 head-master of the endowed Grammar School at Sherborne—a post which he held for twenty-two years, and resigned in 1847. Several of the most distinguished scholars at Oxford were his pupils at Sherborne.

BIELA, BARON W.—Feb. 18th, at Venice, aged 78, died the Baron William von Biela, the celebrated Astronomer. At an early age he entered the military service of Austria, obtaining a commission in the 18th Regiment of the Austrian line; and it was whilst he was quartered at the little town of Josephstadt, in Bohemia, that he made the interesting discovery of the comet named after him, which circulates round the sun, between that luminary and the orbit of Saturn. Having retired from the army in middle life, he spent his later years in the study of his favourite science. He was a member of very many of the foreign scientific societies, and a constant correspondent of Humboldt, Maedler, Argander, and other savants of celebrity.

MARTINEZ, S. G. ESQ.—March 2nd, at Gloucester House, Regent's Park, aged 79, died Sebastian Gonzalez Martinez, Esq. He was head of the well-known mercantile firm of Martinez, Garsiet, and Co., and had held a high position in the city as a Spanish merchant for upwards of half a century. His liberality was no extensive as his wealth, and he has died universally regretted.

DOEBLER.—Recently died at Florence, in his 41st year, the well-known painter Doebler. His death was the result of a long attack which ended in consumption. He was married to a Russian lady.

MURTEA, F. L. DE.—On the 3rd inst., aged 63, at Harley House, Brunswick Place, Regent's Park, died the Excellency Don Francisco Luciano de Murteia, created by all who knew him. He was one of the principals of the eminent Spanish house of C. de Murteia and Co., Old Broad Street, City, and also a Knight Grand Cross of the illustrious order of Charles III., of Spain.

BOYHAM, COLONEL.—On the 6th inst., died, aged 46, at Brighton, where he was in command of the cavalry depot, Colonel Bonham, of Carlton Hall and of Orest, Essex. The deceased, who was born in 1809, entered the service in 1825, and was for some time Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars. He had only recently retired from active service.

CRESSWELL, O. A., ESQ.—On the 6th inst., died, at his seat, Harehope Hall, Northumberland, of typhus fever, Ossin Addison Baker Cresswell, Esq. The deceased gentleman was eldest son and heir of Addison John Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, in the same county, who represented the Southern Division of the county in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1841.

CRAGG, HON. R. R.—On the 12th inst., at the Grove, Cumberwell, Surrey, died aged 39 the Hon. Robert Rutledge Cragg. The deceased gentleman was a Barrister at Law, having been called to the Bar in 1838, and a few years since was promoted to the post of her Majesty's Attorney General and Queen's Advocate for British Guiana, which he held until his death. He was highly respected in his profession, and was regarded as likely to have been early promoted to a Colonial Judgeship.

WILLARD, MAJOR.—On the 12th inst., at Eastbourne, Sussex, died, in the 80th year of his age, Major Leonard Kilson Willard, a Magistrate for the county of Surrey. He was formerly of the 11th Battalion Royal Veterans, and it is supposed that he was the last survivor of the large and gallant force which fought at the Battle of Lushwree in the East Indies, under Lord Lake, in 1802. He had long retired from active service, and taken up his residence at Eastbourne, where he was much respected as a Magistrate and country gentleman.

SEVING, SIR E. J., BART.—On the 11th inst., at Acton Burnell, Salop, died, in his 60th year, Sir Edward Joseph Seving, Bart., after a long illness. The deceased Baronet was the representative of an old Roman Catholic family, which had been seated at Acton Burnell, Salop, since the sixteenth century; he was well known in the hunting and sporting world, but never took a part in politics. He served the office of High Sheriff of his native county in 1831. His wife was a sister of the present Lord Belvoir. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his third, but eldest surviving son, Charles Frederick, now 7th Baronet, who was born in 1819, and married, last year, a daughter of Lord Camoys.

BOSTON, LORD.—On the 12th inst., at his seat, Hedder Lodge, near Maidenhead, aged 69, died the Right Honourable George Irbis, Lord Boston. He was the third Baron of that title, to which he succeeded in 1835, as eldest son of the second Lord. He was a nobleman of quiet and retiring habits, and never took an active part in the business of the House of Lords, but confined his attention to his duties as a magistrate and a resident country gentleman, which he discharged with a grace peculiarly his own, and distinguished hospitality. In 1801, he married the eldest daughter of the late William Drake, Esq., of Amer-sham, Bucks, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, the Hon. George Irbis Irbis, succeeded to the title as fourth Lord Boston. He was born in 1802, and married, in 1830, the eldest daughter of William Richard Hopkins Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks, by whom he has issue an only son, Florence George Henry, born in 1837, and two daughters.

O'CALLAGHAN, HON. G.—On the 15th inst., in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, died, aged 68 the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, only brother of Cornelius Viscount Lismore. He was a son of Cornelius first Lord Lismore by the second daughter of the late Hon. John Ponsonby. The deceased gentleman was unmarried. The "Tipperary Free Press" says that "Mr. O'Callaghan was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, a poet, and a musician, and for many years a distinguished member of the bean mode; he was an especial favourite with his aristocratic competers, and deservedly popular in every circle of society." We may add that the O'Callaghans are one of the few native Irish families, besides the O'Neills and O'Briens, who have been raised to the peerage of their country; and that they were formerly kings, or hereditary princes of the province of Munster.

COX, SIR F., BART.—At Mount Town, in the county of Dublin, died, aged 87, Sir Francis Cox, ninth Baronet of Dunmanway, county of Cork. The deceased Baronet was born in 1769, the same year with the late Duke of Wellington, and succeeded to the title, when he was already far advanced in years, on the death of his nephew the late Baronet in 1849. In 1803 he married Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Sir John Ferns, but has left no male issue. He has accordingly been succeeded in the family title by his nephew, Hawley, now 10th Baronet, who is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Cahircorlish, county of Limerick. The family is of ancient Welsh extraction, and numbers among its progenitors the Rev. Dr. Cox, who was tutor to King Edward the Sixth, and one of the compilers of the Protestant Liturgy. His descendant in the fourth generation went over to Ireland, and served in the Royal and afterwards in the Republican forces at the time of the Great Rebellion; his son Richard became successively a Peine Judge, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1768 was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was raised to a baronetcy in 1796.

NEELD, JOSEPH, ESQ., F.R.S., M.P.—On Monday, the 24th inst., at his residence, Grosvenor Square, died Mr. Neeld, who for many years has represented Clipperton, Wiltshire, on the Conservative interest. He was brother-in-law to Captain Boldere, the other member for the borough, and brother to the Hon. Member for Cricklade. He was married in 1831 to Lady Caroline Mary, the eldest daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Shaftesbury.

POTTER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR H., G.C.B.—This able servant of the crown, who died at Malta on the 18th, in his 67th year, represented, like the Duke of Wellington, an ancient English family which had been settled for some generations in Ireland. So ancient, indeed, is the stock of which he came, that, according to the records of the Herald's College, the deceased Baronet is said to have been thirty-first in descent from Egbert, the first Saxon King of England, and grandfather of Alfred. He was the fifth of a family of eleven. In 1804 he went to India as a cadet, and soon attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities. During his long sojourn he was employed in almost every branch of the public service, and in 1839 was raised to the baronetage. In 1841 Sir Henry proceeded to China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in the course of the war his diplomatic abilities, especially in connection with the treaty of commerce, were strikingly displayed. Subsequently to this, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Hongkong, which post he held from April, 1843, to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England. In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and a pension of £1,500 a year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons. In September, 1846, he was again chosen for active service, being appointed to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir Peregrine Maitland, and discharged that office through a very troubled period, until September, 1847, when he was relieved by the present General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B. In 1847 he went again to India, the scene of his early services, and held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the presidency of Madras until the year 1854, when he finally returned to England. In November, 1851, he was promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-general in India.

PARKER, SIR HYDE.—On the 21st inst., at Government House, Devonport, died Sir Hyde Parker, shortly after his arrival from Lisbon in H.M.S. St. George. Sir Hyde, who was born in 1785, was brother to the late Sir William Parker, whom he succeeded in 1830, and grandson of the Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who defeated the Dutch at the Doggerbank, in 1781, and who being shortly afterwards appointed to command naval forces in the East Indies, sailed in the *Cato*, and was never heard of after leaving Rio Janeiro, where he put in for water. The baronetcy, we believe, is inherited by Colonel Richard Parker, who commands the 1st Life Guards, cousin to the late Baronet, and eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who distinguished himself during the American war.

ERRATUM.—In the weekly obituary in our number for March 1, we inadvertently stated that Sir T. Usher, who commanded the Undanet, took the late Napoleon "to St. Helena in 1816," instead of "to Elba in 1814," as stated by a correspondent who was on board the Undanet at the time.

RUMOUR OF DEATH OF EARL DALHOUSIE.—Rumours, which we fear are but too well founded, were current on Monday, that the preparations for the return home of Lord Dalhousie had been frustrated by the lamented death of that nobleman. Previous accounts had informed us that the late Governor-General, worn out with long disease and the exhausting duties of his high station, had fallen into a melancholy state of weakness and suffering, to which, according to the latest tidings, it would appear that he had finally succumbed. The new administrator of our Indian empire, Viscount Canning, reached Calcutta, we believe, before the decease of his able predecessor.—Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW VACCINATION BILL.—The new bill is intended to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1857. Previous to which the Boards of Guardians are to divide their unions into vaccination districts, similar to those under the Registration Act. Public vaccinators are to be appointed, who are to be paid a certain sum for every person successfully vaccinated. By the Act of 1853, vaccinators were appointed, but it was found that the labouring classes, as a rule, would not avail themselves of their services, because they feared it made them paupers if their children were vaccinated at the public cost. To remove this feeling, a clause is inserted in the Bill, by which it is declared that vaccination by the public vaccinators "shall not be considered to be parochial relief, alms, or charitable alms, and no such person, or member of the family, or of any right or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification whatever." By the 11th clause, it is to be enacted that every child who is born after the 1st of January, 1857, shall, within four months after its birth, be vaccinated, either by the public vaccinator, or any general practitioner, who shall give a certificate to the registrar of the district of the fact of the child being successfully or unsuccessfully vaccinated. Should the parents or guardians fail to comply with the prescribed conditions, they will be liable to a fine of 20s., and a further fine of 5s. a day until they comply with the provisions of the Act. It is also further provided to be enacted that within four calendar months of the 1st of January, 1857, parents and guardians are bound to have their children, under ten years of age, vaccinated, providing they have not previously been so, or had the small-pox. For every child successfully vaccinated, the officer, if he vaccinates it within two miles of his house, is to be paid 2s. 6d.; if beyond two miles, then 3s. 6d.; such sums to be paid by the Boards of Guardians out of the poor-rates.

PROPOSED WORKING MAN'S COLLEGE AT HALIFAX.

SOME time ago, an evening school was established by Mr. Akroyd, at Halsey Hill, which has been warmly supported by the working men in the neighbourhood. Mr. Akroyd, who is sole partner of the firm of James Akroyd and Son, of Halifax, and who employs, on an average, 6,000 or 7,000 looms, has long distinguished himself as a friend and promoter of education. He supports four large schools for the children employed as half-timers in his mills, under the Factory Act. Encouraged by the success of the evening school, he has resolved to extend its utility by converting it into a Working Man's College. As the progress of that kind of institution is at present watched with interest by a large portion of the public, Mr. Akroyd judiciously determined to inaugurate the proposed college by a public meeting, which took place on Wednesday week. The following programme conveys a clear idea of the nature of the projected college:—

"With a view of affording to the working classes the means of self-improvement, and to engender upon the present factory system a course of education to be continued from the age of thirteen years, at which it now closes, to manhood, it is proposed to extend the evening school (established at Halsey Hill a year ago by Edward Akroyd, Esq.) into an institution to be called 'The Halsey Hill Working Man's College.'"

"A committee of working men skilled in their particular trades, will exercise a general superintendence over the college."

"The course of instruction will include the following subjects—Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mechanics, mensuration, drawing as applied to the arts of industry, &c., &c."

"As far as possible, the instruction will be made to bear on handicraft trades. Occasional lectures will also be delivered on literature, on the various branches of natural philosophy, on chemistry, and on the occupations of the working classes in the neighbourhood."

"The classes will meet every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from seven to nine o'clock. Terms of membership, 2d. per week, or 1s. 6d. per quarter (if paid in advance)."

"To encourage perseverance and regularity of attendance, a number of silver medals, not to exceed six, will be awarded annually; and for proficiency in studies, other prizes will be granted."

THE HINCKEYDY DUEL.

THE week that witnessed the unfortunate Hinckeydy duel seems, in truth, to have been a week of horrors for the good people of Berlin. On Sunday a dentist of the town put an end to the lives of his two children, his wife, and himself with chloroform; on Monday the duel between Rochow and Hinckeydy took place; on Tuesday was the suicide of the Geheimrath von Raumer; also the murder of his two youngest children by a cabinet-maker of the town (the murder of two other elder children and his own suicide were only prevented by their determined resistance, in which all three were badly cut with a razor); on Wednesday the duel in which Count Canitz lost his life; and on Thursday the impressive funeral of Herr von Hinckeydy, the late President of Police. Surely this was enough to turn stronger nerves than the Berliners have; a Parisian could not have asked for more excitement than this; no wonder, then, that the waves of mental agitation still roar rather high in that little washhand-basin of a world called Berlin.

The public prosecutor in criminal matters, Nörner, has published such particulars of the Hinckeydy affair as came to his own knowledge; from this declaration we obtain confirmation of the statement that the King knew beforehand that Hinckeydy intended to fight a duel, but not the time when; that he had expressed his fullest disapproval of that intention, and had instructed Nörner to obtain every information and document necessary for arranging the matter amicably, and that Hinckeydy was informed by him of these measures, but nevertheless hastened on the duel before they were completed. From this same document we learn that towards the close of last month a friend of Herr von Rochow waited on him, and laid before him various papers, originals and copies, containing the most offensive statements with reference to Hinckeydy, emanating from Rochow and others. On Nörner's remark, that he could not permit these calumnies and libels on a high functionary to remain unnoticed, the gentleman answered, it was perfectly free and open to him to take what measures he liked in the matter, as secrecy was by no means desired by him or his friends.

There exists in Berlin a Court of Honour composed of officers of rank and noblemen appointed by a Cabinet order of the King, to which military men may have recourse in duelling matters. In the case of a duel that has been fought, the conduct of the principals and seconds is made matter of trial as among men of honour, apart from any other tribunal of justice. Before that Court of Honour Herr von Rochow has received his acquittal, inasmuch as there is not the least suspicion that he in any way violated the conventional laws "in this case made and provided." As regards the choice of weapons, it is affirmed that pistols were Hinckeydy's own express choice in the terms of the challenge, it being notorious that he knew nothing of the use of fire-arms, and was extremely shortsighted; on the other hand, he was a tall, fine man, and is said to have been skilled in the use of the broadsword, the usual duelling weapon here.

It is believed that the King has commanded the Minister of Justice to see that the law takes its usual course in this matter, viz., that the public prosecutor commences proceedings against the surviving duellist. It remains to be seen whether the House of Notables will interpose its privilege.

The immediate cause of the duel is said to have been the imputation thrown by Herr von Rochow on the veracity of statements was the surprise of the members of the Jockey Club by the police last summer. Shortly after that affair, Herr von Rochow and Count Pourtales (brother of Count Albert Pourtales, who lately visited England on a mission) called on Hinckeydy to ask him for explanations as to his conduct in instructing his officials to intrude upon their party. Hinckeydy refused to give them any answer as President of Police, or in that character to give them any explanation of his conduct; but in the course of the conversation, on the express ground of their being "all noblemen together," he stated to them that he had acted under the express orders of the King, for the purpose of apprehending two officers, notorious gamblers. The two gentlemen repeated in their circle what Hinckeydy had said; this led to a variety of demands for explanation, and for his written or official evidence on this point, which Hinckeydy, for the purpose of retrieving his own indiscretion, and saving himself from implication with the King, was compelled to deny. Hinckeydy's denial had, of course, the effect of impugning their veracity. After a long lapse of time spent in unavailing attempts to get at the bottom of the matter, and after Hinckeydy had been baited and badgered till he was weary of his office and his life, had resigned the one repeatedly, and was ready to expose the other to a series of duels, they endeavoured to provoke a public prosecution. There is no distinct proof that Herr von Rochow aimed at a duel, and it is known that he did not reject the overtures made by various parties for an arrangement.

Madame de Hinckeydy has addressed a letter to the journals of Berlin, warmly thanking the numerous personages who, from far and near, have tendered her evidences of sympathy and interest. The subscription opened for the family of the late M. de Hinckeydy, Director of Police at Berlin, amounted on the 18th to about 60,000fr.

The Berlin papers contain the following declaration by the brother of Herr von Hinckeydy's opponent:—

"The accounts, partly incorrect, and partly false, that have been circulated concerning the cause of the duel between the Director-General of Police, Herr von Hinckeydy, and Herr von Rochow, of Plessow, make it incumbent on me, as the brother of the latter, to make known the following particulars, the truth of which in every sense I guarantee. The conduct of the police towards the members of the Jockey Club in the month of June last year induced my brother to lodge a complaint, which led to the punishment, for breach of discipline, and the removal of Herr D—, the lieutenant of police, and it afforded to my brother the satisfaction of seeing the official sets of Herr D— condemned as unjustifiable, and as injurious to the parties who had suffered by them. In a conversation that took place respecting this affair between my brother, accompanied by Herr —, and the Director-General of Police von Hinckeydy, the latter made to me a communication which my brother considered himself bound—after he had taken down the expressions, and verified their accuracy by written and verbal conference with Herr —, to repeat to two other gentlemen, the parties

ties in arranging these points, which are unquestionably the worst difficulties of the Anglo-French Alliance.

We shall have months of discussion about the history of the war to look forward to. The innate conservatism of John Bull will dispose him to acquiesce in the results, and forget the past. Who thinks of the victims of the Walcheren expedition? Of the shameful neglect which sent out men-of-war to combat their superiors, and get beaten, in the American war? The bright passages are remembered; the dark ones forgotten. So will it be now. People will not fail to observe that some journals, as the "Times," had a direct interest in blackening our administration for the increase of their own importance; this is beyond doubt. It will not be forgotten, either, that the faults we committed were not all owing to our system of government (an obnoxious and fallacious case about this explanation is apt to make it too popular), but were attributable to our commercial character and our great personal liberty. We have been far too easy-going for generations; thanks to our prosperity and our party system in politics. Our whole tone of opinion is too slack, too facile and forgiving. A general or admiral gets reprimanded if anything goes wrong; a minister, who in Russia would be degraded to a convict, gets off here with a hooting, which no more affects him than the caw and the droppings of a rookery. This is a good deal owing to our island safety, which keeps our blunders from striking us home. Had we been liable to be overrun at a day's notice, and been as tardily provided for on the frontiers as we were in the Crimea, overrun we should have been; and then heads would have come off, and our valets would have had to write "Why did we hang?" A question easier to answer (as being more practical) than their present query. No doubt, this last tissue of failures from the starvation on the Crimean hills to that in the Kars garrison, finds its way somehow to the public heart, and makes it uneasy. So far, our system of government comes worse out of the war than it went into it. But what we wish always to impress is, that it is not a system only, but our whole modern tone of public opinion, that is in fault. Did "favouritism" hurt us?—we adore rank! Was administration weak?—we hate centralisation? Is Sir James Graham sordid and cunning?—we allow him to find that these qualities pay! It is not an orator we want, but a parson to show us where we are wrong; and not a new system of government, but a new set of men. The men we choose will always be reflections of ourselves, abuse them how we may. All the Russells, Cavendishes, and Elliots, together, could not get an Under-Secretaryship among them, if the English people were really in earnest against them. We virtually acquiesce in everything we complain of, at bottom. We get on "somehow," and postpone the result. But when all the funded good in our old system has been spent, the new generation will have to pay the piper. Better men probably will be the scapegoats of Russell and Graham. But if anybody thinks Democracy will be the result, he mistakes the character of England. Democracy in its very nature is not final anywhere. But in England it will never stand; for it is contrary to our national character and habits, and the "constitution" of a country is only the outward expression of these, as the shell of the tortoise. Let us hope that the lessons of war will not be altogether thrown away. The war has roused us for good in many ways: it has made us livelier and more earnest; purified us, as it is the function of tragedy to do. Would that we did not fear that the "reforms" which it has suggested will be instantly jobbed by politicians; to whom accidents are, what accidents are to quack-doctors; and deaths, what deaths are to cheap undertakers.

Upon the whole, then, we are glad of the peace, though in no humour for tar-barrels and bonfires. Let our soldiers have a hearty welcome; and let us cherish our kindness towards France. It is a favourite bit of quasi-philosophy to laugh at "glory"; but the glory of a nation is the symbol of its power, and should be cherished for the sake of what it represents. That our countrymen should have fought splendidly, is something of which we have a right to be proud; and is a security for our national position in no ordinary degree. That their renown should be accompanied by much that is less satisfactory and honourable, and that our governing system is less trustworthy than we thought it to be, is a circumstance beyond the reach of the every-day "reformer," and demands meditation, rather than agitation, from reasonable men.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A *Te Deum* was chanted on Sunday at Notre Dame, as in all the cathedrals of France, in thanksgiving for the Empress's delivery. The Ministers and other public functionaries were present in uniform. The Emperor was not present, nor the Diplomatic Corps. The Emperor and Empress will both attend the *Te Deum* in June, on the occasion of the solemn baptism of the Prince.

The Emperor has caused an account to be given to him of the number and the situation of the individuals still kept in Algeria or abroad in consequence of political measures. After the events of June, 1848, 11,000 persons were condemned under the Republic to transportation to Algeria; through his clemency, there no longer remain in Algeria more than 300. In December, 1851, 11,200 were transported; the pardons since granted have reduced that number to 1,058. On the occasion of the birth of the Prince Imperial, the Emperor has decided that the authorisation to return to France shall be granted to all who declare that they submit loyally to the Government which the nation has given itself, and pledge their honour that they will respect the laws.

Generals Canrobert, Boquet, and Randon have been nominated Marshals of France.

Prince Jerome's improvement is going on without interruption, and he is considered out of danger.

It is announced that the state of the Empress's health is so favourable as not to require any further issue of bulletins.

A decree has been issued forbidding all dealings in the Coudissas in Shares not recognised on the Bourse. It is known that this prohibition excludes, amongst others, the *Crédit Mobilier* of Austria and of Spain, and the Omnibus Company of London.

SPAIN.

The finance question is settled, the Cortes having adopted the views of the Government.

The "Gazette" confirms the rumour that has been current for some time, as to the relations being about to be re-established with Rome. "We can assure the public," it says, "that every day there are greater hopes of seeing Rome and Spain come to an understanding." The same journal denies that, as stated by some of the newspapers, agitation exists in the Basque provinces.

A judge at Barcelona has ordered the discharge from custody of the Protestant clergyman who was arrested for acts condemned by the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, on the ground that religious toleration is established in Spain by the second article of the constitution.

AUSTRIA.

A LETTER from Vienna in the "Mercure de Souabe," intimates that the diplomatic disputes between Austria and Sardinia are not yet arranged, but that the mediation of the Emperor of the French is likely to effect a happy adjustment.

The reduction of the Austrian army is again to be effected by rapid disbandments. The number of officers on full pay, now 19,000, will be greatly diminished. The total effective will be lessened by 200,000.

PRUSSIA.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of the heir to the crown of Prussia, is said to have "solemnly demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to the projected alliance with the Princess Royal of England." This consent is said to have been granted in the presence of the whole court, no doubt appearing to exist as to the analogous disposition of the Queen of England or the feelings of the Princess Royal. The Prince will arrive in England from Berlin in the first week of May; but it appears that the marriage will not take place for about two years.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER has given an assurance that, in the event of peace being concluded, he will visit Paris before his coronation.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that the journey of the Emperor into Poland is postponed until after his coronation, and that there are indications at the court of a bad feeling arising against Austria.

Prince Gortschakoff was recently requested by the Russian Government to send to St. Petersburg some information relative to the state of Catholicism in Poland, in order that an opinion might be formed of the propositions relative to the episcopacy.

The Russian prisoners made by the French were to be sent to Odessa, to be exchanged against Turkish prisoners.

Intelligence from Kinburn states that 58 officers and 18,000 men were about to embark there.

ITALY.

A MARRIAGE is spoken of as likely to take place between one of the King of Naples' children and a member of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's family.

The negotiations for a new Concordat are progressing rapidly both at Florence and Naples. It is similar to that which is now giving so much trouble to the Austrian Government.

Advices from Naples state that the late duty imposed on the exportation of corn by the Neapolitan Government is so high as to render the permission profitless for commercial purposes. Nevertheless, the holders of corn have determined to get rid of their stores, and large quantities are expected at Marseilles.

TURKEY.

THE ARMENIANS and Greeks have protested against the late decree of the Sultan. The Greek petition is especially directed against the articles relating to the clergy.

A rumour is current that the Porte would refuse to embody in a general Treaty of Peace the reforms enacted by the late decree of the Sultan.

The Ottoman Government, moreover, is anxious that the deliberations on some important questions should take place at Constantinople.

Omar Pacha and some officers of his staff arrived at Constantinople on the 13th, from Trebizonde. His army is to move on Erzeroum.

The War.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA

RUMOURED DESTINATION OF SIR C. CAMPBELL AND HIS TROOPS.

SEBASTOPOL, March 8.—A favourite camp rumour now is, that two divisions of the army, under Sir Colin Campbell, will embark for Canada the moment peace is officially declared with Russia. The Highland and 3rd or 4th Divisions are likely to be the ones selected, and right glad will they be to have a look at the Yankees, with Sir Colin as their commander-in-chief.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS AT BALACLAVA AND IN SEBASTOPOL.

A large quantity of lead has arrived here for the purpose of covering in the Greek church at Balacava, where the medical stores are kept. The Russians will certainly find great improvements in Balacava for their acceptance, if not in Sebastopol. The Redan is being dismantled, and the wood forming each bunk is being handed over for fuel in rotation to each of the five divisions of the army to the front. The Russian men-of-war in the harbour still show their masts above water.

The Rev. Mr. Parker is greatly improving the makeshift Protestant church at Balacava, and a large reading-room is to be established underneath, in the quarters lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Crozier.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

Officers going home can obtain a passage in the mail boat between Constantinople and Marseilles at a reduction of 30 per cent. The Artillery, particularly the W. battery, have got a rap over the knuckles for disreputable irregularities, and Sir Richard Dacres has got instructions to check their want of discipline. Captain Heywood, 14th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Barlow during the absence on sick leave of Captain Barlow, 14th Regiment. The whole of the infantry are now supplied with the Enfield rifle.

Amongst the officers going to England are Lieutenant Hand, 63rd Regt., on sick leave; Viscount Kirkwall, Scots Fusilier Guards, to join his battalion; and Major Stuart Wortley, 1st Dragoon Guards.

MENTAL PABULUM FOR THE ARMY.

A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c., intended for the instruction and amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library. Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale, a considerable quantity of school materials—such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that well-meaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received have been filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burned. Persons in possession of a stock of waste paper might surely get rid of it at home, without incurring the trouble and putting Government to the expense of sending it to be destroyed in the Crimea. Old "Evangelical Magazines," "Directories" forty years of age, Italian "Pharmacopoeias" dated 1806, venerable "Greek Grammars," a collection of manuscript Italian exercises in young ladies' handwriting, missionary periodicals half a century old, form, incredible as it may appear, no inconsiderable portion of recent literary shipments to the Crimea.

FORMAL CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE RETARDED.

MARCH 10.—It seems as if the armistice were likely to expire before its terms are settled. The first difficulty arose upon the demand of the Allies to embark things in boats from the south side of the harbour, the object being to ship the cannon, anchors, &c., captured in Sebastopol. But to this the Russians demurred, saying that the seaboard was not ours, and that we could not use it. This is perfectly true, and it is a striking commentary upon the oft-repeated vaunt, that Sebastopol is captured. We have certainly got the town, but the north forts command it, and not a cock-boat can put off from shore without imminent danger of being sunk. However, the Allies agreed to waive the stipulation, and the delay now arises from certain questions relating to the blockade of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

THE LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French probably think they have little to get by carrying the war into Asia, and still less by destroying the Russian fleet in the Baltic, which would render the English navy more than a match for the united navies of the world; and, moreover, they cannot afford war as England can; and their army, however numerous they may show it to be upon paper, is dwindling sadly. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in its ranks. I can tell you positively that the French admit the present mortality in their army to be 120 a day, and on some days considerably more. The right of the army, in the Baidar Valley, suffers the most. I am assured that the deaths there have reached 100 per diem. When the mild weather sets in, a great increase of disease is to be anticipated. Much that is harmless now will be noxious then, and we must expect our own sick returns to swell, but those of the French will, I fear, be terrible. Whatever slight

jealousies may have existed between the two armies, our brave Allies should not for an instant doubt that their sufferings are deplored and warmly sympathised with by this army. Last winter was far sower and more trying than this one, so that the natural deduction is, either that the French suffered far more than was known during the trying five months from the beginning of November, 1854, to the end of March, 1855, or that the preparations for this winter and the sanitary precautions taken have been very inadequate. I do not hesitate to say that the French army is being expended at least as rapidly as it was by shell and shot during the severest part of the siege. A sanitary commission's investigation of the French camp would reveal a startling amount of suffering. Insufficient shelter and covering, and a deficiency of vegetable food, really account for the sickness that prevails. Of course, everything we can spare is freely placed at their disposal. They have availed themselves to a considerable extent of our offers of service, but I was surprised to learn that they declined a quantity of warm clothing offered to them the other day, saying they did not want it. This is incomprehensible.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE HEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARMY—A CONTRAST.

Notwithstanding poisoners and imprudence, however, our army preserves its health to a very satisfactory extent. In one division there were 142 deaths (from disease, exclusive of wounds) in the month of February, 1856. In February, 1855, it was 1,200 or 1,500 men stronger than in the corresponding month of the previous year, but its deaths from disease were but four. We have only to compare last year's misery, exposure, and want of sanitary precautions, with the abundance and care that now everywhere prevail, to explain this most satisfactory contrast.

THE COSSACKS AT KERCH.

Three English officers and one French were lately made prisoners by the Cossacks near Kerch. The Cossacks are said to be completely in command of the environs of that town.

NICOLAIEFF STRIPPED OF ITS WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

A LETTER from Nicolaieff gives some details of what is going on at present in that place, which seems not to allow any doubt to be entertained of the intentions of the Russian Government respecting that port:—

"Two days back, a commission, composed of five persons, and presided over by one of the heads of the Board of Admiralty, arrived here from St. Petersburg, charged with the task of taking an inventory of all that the dockyards and arsenal contained. It was received in due form by Captain Schütz, of the Russian Navy, formerly secretary to the Board of Admiralty of the Black Sea, now dissolved, and at once commenced its operations. The Grand Duke Constantine is, it is said, to arrive here in a few days to inspect the proceedings of the commission. The matériel lying in this establishment considered capable of being turned to account is to be transported to the Baltic, after having been classified and duly marked down in the books of the commission. Already, all the utensils for manufacturing gunpowder and the materials from the artillery depot have been loaded on carts belonging to the military baggage-train, and are to be set out without delay. The navy school for the sons of the nobility; the school of maritime engineers; and that of the naval artillery, are already evacuated. Similar measures are to be applied to Kherson. That port, though shorn of its former splendour, still contains some fine establishments belonging to the Imperial navy, which are now to cease to exist. No one can precisely say what Nicolaieff will become after its being abandoned by the war establishments. It is said that, in spite of the representations of Odessa, it will be declared a free port, in order to attract there the trade of all nations. It is also said that a university is to be established there for the young men of the rich families of the Taurida. Already the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has proposed to establish there an astronomical observatory of the second class, and a meteorological one of the first, the country being exceedingly favourable for such establishments."

ASSASSINATIONS AT PARMA.

It appears from a paragraph in the foreign papers that on the evening of March 4, as the Inspector-General of Prisons at Parma (Count Magawly Ceratti, late of Temora in the King's County, Ireland) was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister, he was suddenly set upon by two young beardless ruffians, armed with pointed files. The courage and devotedness of his wife freed him from one of the assassins; he fell, however, by the hand of the other, a scion of the "Young Italy" party.

The pretext of the murder was, that two of the twenty ruffians who were confined in the Central Prison for their connection with the assassination of the Prince of Parma, in July, 1854, having lately made their escape, and the irons of four other prisoners having been found sawn asunder, the rules of the prison, which had been relaxed in their favour, were again put in force. The true reason is the system of intimidation exercised upon every prominent person in that unfortunate country, upon every possible pretext.

The assassins have effected their escape, and there is little hope of their being taken, unless through the interference of the British Government, whose subject Count Magawly was. On removing the body to a neighbouring coffee-house, life was found to be extinct.

Regarding the history of the Magawly family, it is said that, in 1624, the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret d'Este of Austria) the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a grandee of Spain. Francis Philip, the father of the late count, married in 1808, Clara, only child of Giuseppe, Count Mazzuchini, and Guida Bono, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Ceratti, of Parma. He was accredited in 1812 envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the duchies of Parma and Placentia until those states were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria Louisa, in 1815; he was her Prime Minister until 1823, and was also Chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who conferred many favours upon him. In 1824 he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion of Temora, in the King's County, where he lived until his death, in 1835, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Vaierio, the late count.

In 1845, unfortunately for himself, this lamented gentleman returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded. He held the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of major in the army, during the eventful year of 1848. He was afterwards appointed chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and Director of the Central House of Detention. His remains were interred on the 9th inst., in the church of the Holy Trinity, at Parma, the last resting-place of the Ceratti family.

Another assassination was attempted on the evening of the 17th inst. When the Auditor of War, Gaetano Bordini, was walking in the street Bassa de Magnani with another officer, he was treacherously stabbed in the back with a poniard by an unknown hand. The assassin, having precipitately fled, could not be arrested. Lieutenant Bordini, supported by two soldiers, was conveyed to the office of the commander, where he received medical relief and the consolations of religion. His life was in the greatest danger.

In consequence of these atrocious attempts at assassination, the city of Parma and the surrounding country has been laid under a state of siege; that is, martial law has been proclaimed in Parma and in the neighbouring provincial towns, as in 1849 and 1851. Measures will be concerted by the police and military authorities for the disarmament of the inhabitants, domiciliary visits, and the expulsion of all individuals who have obtained leave to reside in those localities.

A COURIER ARRESTED.—Accounts from Jassy state that the courier who was the bearer of a formal demand for a union of the Principalities, addressed to Count Walewski, has been arrested at Czernowitz.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A butcher, named Montrolin, of Champagne (Jura), resolved a few days ago, though sixty years of age, to marry a young woman aged only twenty-five. The butcher's son, a young man a little older than the future bride, remonstrated with his father on the impropriety of such a union, but the father flying into a rage seized a large knife, and attempted to stab the son; he only, however, succeeded in cutting through his clothes. The young man took to flight, and sought refuge in the house of a neighbour named Verety. The father, pursuing him, attempted to enter the house, but Verety detained him, and besought him to be calm. The butcher immediately plunged his knife with all his force into the bowels of Verety, and laid him dead at his feet. The knife remained sticking in the wound up to the hilt, until the curé, who happened to be near, hastened up and pulled it out. The murderer was arrested immediately after.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH COOLIE EMIGRANTS.

A DESPERATE AFFRAY between the crew of the ship *Somerset* and 200 Chinese Coolies, is described as follows by the captain, in a letter dated St. Helena, January 29:—

We sailed from Macao on the 24th November, 1855, for Havana, with 200 Chinese Coolies on board. On the 9th of December we cleared the straits of Sunda, and on the 11th, at about four a.m., to our astonishment, they all set on us with a rush, yelling and howling hideously, and armed with every thing they could lay their hands on, viz. the axes used for cutting their firewood, the chisels, knives and cleavers used for their cooking apparatus, pieces of pointed bamboo, pump handles, blaying pins, &c.; some of them rushing into the house, and others, at both side doors, cutting at them in all directions and wounding three of them, the rest of them coming aft. We had barely time to sound the muskets before they would have overpowered us, and then the coolies retreated, and ran down the 'tween decks. Provisionally the coolies were ordered to the house on deck caught their axes, or some of our people would have had their skulls cleaved in two; as it was, one of the axes slipped off and struck J. Jennings in the shoulder, and directly the villain found he had wounded him, he ran away. We managed to secure and put in two of the coolies and finished them the next day. One of these coolies was shot just before they attacked us, to throw a lot of men (Chinese coolies) at us, and then, throwing up his arms, commenced the first yell. As a proof of his treacherous and evil disposition, they had not given us the least sign of submission previously; on the contrary, they appeared to be remarkably contented and happy. As for their living, they had beef, pork, and salt fish served out alternately, pickles, all the rice and bread they wished for, and one gallon of water each per day.

BAION MANTEUFFEL AND THE PERLOINED DESPACHES.—There have been circulated during the last few days, through the post, letters secretly printed, containing an expose of the robbery of the Potsdam despatches. Our readers will recollect, that in the course of last summer, several private papers and despatches from the letter-boxes of two persons of high and courtly standing, were stolen, and a man servant of the King's private secretary, Nibular, and another of General Gerlach, were directed, on the investigation, it is said, of the Russian Government, which had evidence of the contents of the despatches finding their way to the French Embassy at Berlin and influencing the operations in the Crimea. From inquiries now made, it appears that there is a suspicion of Baron von Manteuffel and the late Minister of Police being implicated in the transaction. An ex-member of the secret police, named Tetschen, appears to have been the thief; and among the papers purloined, was a copy of the report sent to General Gerlach by a man servant he had employed, to search out and report on all the Prince of Prussia's sayings and doings while on a tour of military inspection. The report was by this means brought to the knowledge of the Prince, and by him laid before the King. There were also the most private communications from Count Munster at St. Petersburg to General Gerlach.

COLETT OLEFF AND THE PRINCESS LIEVEN.—These friends of the Czar, according to some Paris gossip, are not very intimate at this moment. It appears that the Count upon his arrival in Paris, for some days neglected to visit the Princess, who, becoming fidgety, wrote a note to the Plenipotentiary begging the favour of a visit from him. The great man, it is reported, came, but only to remind the Princess that a new régime now existed at St. Petersburg, that she must no longer look for the same indulgences under Alexander II. as she enjoyed under Nicholas, that, in short, her position was entirely altered. One result of all this has been, that the Princess has comparatively closed her saloons, and now only occasionally receives a few of her most intimate friends.

DISASTERS IN BRITISH GUIANA.—At Georgetown, Berbice, and other places throughout British Guiana, the shops of the Portuguese traders have been pillaged and destroyed by the negro population.

OBITUARY.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, ESQ.—Recently, at Great Malvern, in his 73rd year, died Thomas Attwood, Esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham. In the "Parliamentary Companion" for 1839, he is described as "a banker and manufacturer at Birmingham and in London; an advocate of free trade, the ballot, universal suffrage, universal suffrage, and general reform; opposed to the corn laws, the present monetary system, monopolies, and all unbusinessy fiscal exactions." He was a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co. Mr. T. Attwood was first brought into public notice by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812. He subsequently took a leading part with the late Sir John Sinclair, against the Currency Bill proposed by Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel, in 1819, and for several years was urgent, in season and out of season, in his endeavours to obtain a repeal of that measure. The most notable of his public life, however, was the establishment of the Birmingham Political Union during the latter part of the year 1839; for the prudence which marked his conduct in the management of that body, which was supposed to have had considerable influence in effecting the passing of the Reform Bill, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London. By many of our readers Mr. Attwood will be remembered as the "King Tom," of Cobbett's "Weekly Register." When Birmingham was enfranchised under the Reform Act, Mr. Thomas Attwood was chosen as its representative in conjunction with the late Mr. Joshua Schofield, and he continued to sit for that constituency from the date of his first election, until January, 1840, when in consequence of family affairs, and the disappointment of political hopes, he retired from public life, resigning his seat in Parliament into the hands of Mr. G. F. Muntz, who was long his bosom friend and associate in the Political Union. For many years previous to his death, Mr. Attwood suffered from a severe and distressing attack of paralysis, but in the midst of both bodily and mental prostration, accompanied by frequent sufferings, he was to the last as distinguished for the amiability of his disposition as he was in the days of youth and health. In Birmingham his death is regretted by men of all shades of opinion, but more especially by those who enjoyed the pleasure and honour of his personal and private intimacy. His brother, Mr. Matthias Attwood, represented Callington, Broughbridge, and Whitehaven, from 1820 to 1841, in the Tory interest; and his nephew, Mr. Matthias Wolverly Attwood, sat for Greenwich as a Conservative, in the Parliament of 1837.

HOGG, MRS.—Lately, at Lisburn, Ireland, in her 22nd year, died Mary, widow of the late William Hogg, Esq. She was a daughter of the late James Dickey, Esq., of Dunmore, county of Antrim, and mother of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., whose steady rise she had lived to see from that of a plain member of the Indian bar at Calcutta, to the position of a Judge in India, an East India Director, and chairman of that company, a member of Parliament successively for Beverley and Houghton, and finally raised to the baronetage by the late Lord Melbourne. The Hogg family are of Scottish extraction, and the grandfather of the deceased lady's husband emigrated from that country towards the close of the seventeenth century, and settled in the North of Ireland.

DATHAN, CAPTAIN.—On the 2nd inst., in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, in his 91st year, died Commander J. H. Dathan, R.N. It is believed that he was the oldest officer in the service at the time of his decease.

GORING, MRS.—On the 5th inst., at Fernie Castle, county of Fife, N.B., died Margaret Anna, wife of Charles Goring, Esq., of Highdown, near Shoreham, Sussex, Lieutenant 12th Lancers, and eldest son of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. The deceased lady was a daughter of Jones Pantou, Esq., of Pilsa Gwyn, county of Anglesey, and was married in 1850.

LYON, REV. DR.—On the 29th of February, aged 60, at Weymouth, died the Rev. Ralph Lyon, D.D., Rector of Bishop's Caudwell, and Vicar of Haydon, Dorset. This elegant and accomplished scholar was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820 as fifth wrangler, in the same year with Baron Platt and Dr. Waddington, the present Dean of Durham. He was appointed in 1825 head-master of the endowed Grammar School at Sherborne—a post which he held for twenty-two years, and resigned in 1847. Several of the most distinguished scholars at Oxford were his pupils at Sherborne.

BIELLA, BARON W. VON.—Feb. 18th, at Venice, aged 73, died the Baron William von Biella, the celebrated Astronomer. At an early age he entered the military service of Austria, obtaining a commission in the 18th Regiment of the Austrian line; and it was whilst he was quartered at the little town of Josephstadt, in Bohemia, that he made the interesting discovery of the comet named after him, which circulates round the sun, between that luminary and the orbit of Saturn. Having retired from the army in middle life, he spent his later years in the study of his favourite science. He was a member of very many of the foreign scientific societies, and a constant correspondent of Humboldt, Maedler, Arzhanider, and other savants of celebrity.

MARTINEZ, S. G. ESQ.—March 2nd, at Gloucester House, Regent's Park, aged 79, died Sebastian Gonzalez Martinez, Esq. He was head of the well-known mercantile firm of Martinez, Gassiot, and Co., and had held a high position in the city as a Spanish merchant for upwards of half a century. His liberality was as extensive as his wealth, and he has died universally regretted.

DOEBLER.—Recently died at Florence, in his 51st year, the well-known Pianist Doebler. His death was the result of a long attack which ended in consumption. He was married to a Russian lady.

MURIELA, F. L. DE.—On the 3rd inst., aged 62, at Harley House, Brunswick Place, Regent's Park, died His Excellency Don Francisco Luciano de Muriela, created by all who knew him. He was one of the principals of the eminent Spanish house of C. de Muriela and Co., Old Broad Street, City, and also a Knight Grand Cross of the illustrious order of Charles III., of Spain.

BOSHAM, COLONEL.—On the 6th inst., died, aged 46, at Brighton, where he was in command of the cavalry depot, Colonel Bosham, of Carlton Hall and of Orest, Essex. The deceased, who was born in 1809, entered the service in 1825, and was for some time Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars. He had only recently retired from active service.

CRESSWELL, O. A. ESQ.—On the 6th inst., died, at his seat, Harehope Hall, Northumberland, of typhus fever, Oswin Addison Baker Cresswell, Esq. The deceased gentleman was eldest son and heir of Addison John Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, in the same county, who represented the Southern Division of the county, in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1841.

CRAGG, HON. R. R.—On the 12th inst., at the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey, died, aged 29, the Hon. Robert Rutledge Cragg. The deceased gentleman was a Barrister at Law, having been called to the Bar in 1836, and a few years since was promoted to the post of her Majesty's Attorney-General and Queen's Advocate for British Guiana, which he held until his death. He was highly respected in his profession, and was regarded as likely to have been early preferred to a Colonial Judgeship.

WILLARD, MAJOR R.—On the 12th inst., at Eastbourne, Sussex, died, in the 86th year of his age, Major Leonard Kilham Willard, a Magistrate for the county of Sussex. He was formerly of the 11th Battalion Royal Veterans, and it is supposed that he was the last survivor of the large and gallant force which fought at the Battle of Lushwara in the East Indies, under Lord Lake, in 1802. He had long retired from active service, and taken up his residence at Eastbourne, where he was much respected as a Magistrate and country gentleman.

SEVIER, SIR E. J. BART.—On the 11th inst., at Aetion Burnel, Salop, died, in his 69th year, Sir Edward Joseph Smythe Bart., after a long illness. The deceased Baronet was the representative of an old Roman Catholic family, which had been seated at Aetion Burnel, Salop, since the sixteenth century; he was well known in the hunting and sporting world, but never took a part in politics. He served the office of High Sheriff of his native county in 1851. His wife was a sister of the present Lord Belvoir. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his third, but eldest surviving son, Charles Frederick, now 7th Baronet, who was born in 1819, and married, last year, a daughter of Lord Camoys.

BOSTON, LORD.—On the 12th inst., at his seat, Melior Lodge, near Maidenhead, aged 69, died the Right Honourable George Irlby, Lord Boston. He was the third Baron of that title, to which he succeeded in 1825, as eldest son of the second Lord. He was a nobleman of quiet and retiring habits, and never took an active part in the business of the House of Lords, but confined his attention to his duties as a magistrate and a resident country gentleman, which he discharged with a grace peculiarly his own, and dignified hospitality. In 1801, he married the eldest daughter of the late William Drake, Esq., of Amerham, Bucks, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, the Hon. George Ives Irlby, succeeds to the title as fourth Lord Boston. He was born in 1802, and married, in 1830, the eldest daughter of William Richard Hopkins Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks, by whom he has issue an only son, Florence George Henry, born in 1837, and two daughters.

O'CALLAGHAN, HON. G.—On the 13th inst., in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, died, aged 68 the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, only brother of Cornelius Viscount Lismore. He was a son of Cornelius first Lord Lismore by the second daughter of the late Hon. John Ponsonby. The deceased gentleman was unmarried. The "Tipperary Free Press" says that "Mr. O'Callaghan was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, a poet, and a musician, and for many years a distinguished member of the beau monde; he was an especial favourite with his aristocratic compatriots, and deservedly popular in every circle of society." We may add that the O'Callaghans are one of the few native Irish families, besides the O'Neills and O'Briens, who have been raised to the peerage of their country; and that they were formerly kings, or hereditary princes of the province of Munster.

COX, SIR FRANCIS, BART.—At Mount Town, in the county of Dublin, died, aged 87, Sir Francis Cox, ninth Baronet of Dunsany, county of Cork. The deceased Baronet was born in 1769, the same year with the late Duke of Wellington, and succeeded to the title, when he was already far advanced in years, on the death of his nephew the late Baronet in 1846. In 1803 he married Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Sir John Ferns, but has left no male issue. He has accordingly been succeeded in the family title by his nephew, Hawley, now 10th Baronet, who is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Cahircish, county of Limerick. The family is of ancient Welsh extraction, and numbers among its progenitors the Rev. Dr. Cox, who was tutor to King Edward the Sixth, and one of the compilers of the Protestant Liturgy. His descendant in the fourth generation went over to Ireland, and served in the Royal and afterwards in the Republican forces at the time of the Great Rebellion; his son Richard became successively a Puisne Judge, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1768 was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was raised to a baronetcy in 1706.

NEELD, JOSEPH, F.S.A., F.L.S., M.P.—On Monday, the 24th instant, at his residence, Grosvenor Square, died Mr. Neeld, who for many years has represented Chippenham, Wiltshire, on the Conservative interest. He was brother-in-law to Captain Boldere, the other member for the borough, and brother to the Hon. Member for Cricklade. He was married in 1831 to Lady Caroline Mary, the eldest daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Shaftesbury.

POTTINGER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. G.C.B.—This able servant of the crown, who died at Malta on the 18th, in his 67th year, represented, like the Duke of Wellington, an ancient English family which had been settled for some generations in Ireland. So ancient, indeed, is the stock of which he came, that, according to the records of the Heralds' College, the deceased Baronet is said to have been thirty-first in descent from Egbert, the first Saxon King of England, and grandfather of Alfred. He was the fifth of a family of eleven. In 1804 he went to India as a cadet, and soon attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities. During his long sojourn he was employed in almost every branch of the public service, and in 1850 was raised to the baronetage. In 1841 Sir Henry proceeded to China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in the course of the war his diplomatic abilities, especially in connection with the treaty of commerce, were strikingly displayed. Subsequent to this, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Hongkong, which post he held from April, 1843, to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England. In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and a pension of £1,500 a year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons. In September, 1846, he was again called to active service, being appointed to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir Peregrine Maitland, and discharged that office through a very troubled period, until September, 1847, when he was relieved by the present General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B. In 1847 he went again to India, the scene of his early services, and held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the presidency of Madras until the year 1854, when he finally returned to England. In November, 1851, he was promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-general in India.

PARKER, SIR HYDE.—On the 21st inst., at Government House, Devonport, died Sir Hyde Parker, shortly after his arrival from Lisbon in H.M.S. St. George. Sir Hyde, who was born in 1785, was brother to the late Sir William Parker, whom he succeeded in 1830, and grandson of the Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who defeated the Dutch at the Doggerbank, in 1781, and who being shortly afterwards appointed to command naval forces in the East Indies, sailed in the *Cato*, and was never heard of after leaving Rio Janeiro, where he put in for water. The baronetcy, we believe, is inherited by Colonel Richard Parker, who commands the 1st Life Guards, cousin to the late baronet, and eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who distinguished himself during the American war.

ERRATUM.—In the weekly obituary in our number for March 1, we inadvertently stated that Sir T. Usher, who commanded the Undaunted, took the late Napoleon "to St. Helena in 1816," instead of "to Flba in 1814," as stated by a correspondent who was on board the Undaunted at the time.

RUMOUR OF DEATH OF EARL DALHOUSIE.—Rumours, which we fear are but too well founded, were current on Monday, that the preparations for the return home of Lord Dalhousie had been frustrated by the lamented death of that nobleman. Previous accounts had informed us that the late Governor General, worn out with long disease and the exhausting duties of his high station, had fallen into a melancholy state of weakness and suffering, to which, according to the latest tidings, it would appear that he had finally succumbed. The new administrator of our Indian empire, Viscount Canning, reached Calcutta, we believe, before the decease of his able predecessor.—Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW VACCINATION BILL.—The new bill is intended to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1857. Previous to which the Boards of Guardians are to divide their unions into vaccination districts, similar to those under the Registration Act. Public vaccinators are to be appointed, who are to be paid a certain sum for every person successfully vaccinated. By the Act of 1853, vaccinators were appointed, but it was found that the labouring classes, as a rule, would not avail themselves of their services, because they fancied it made them paupers if their children were vaccinated at the public cost. To remove this feeling, a clause is inserted in the Bill, by which it is declared that vaccination by the public vaccinators "shall not be considered to be parochial relief, alms, or charitable allowance to such persons, and no such person, or member of the family of such person, shall, by reason of such vaccination or assistance, be deprived of any right or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification whatever." By the 11th clause, it is to be enacted that every child who is born after the 1st of January, 1857, shall, within four months after its birth, be vaccinated, either by the public vaccinator, or any general practitioner, who shall give a certificate to the registrar of the district of the fact of the child being successfully or unsuccessfully vaccinated. Should the parents or guardians fail to comply with the prescribed conditions, they will be liable to a fine of 20s., and a further fine of 5s. a day until they comply with the provisions of the Act. It is also further sought to be enacted that within four calendar months of the 1st of January, 1857, parents and guardians are bound to have their children, under ten years of age, vaccinated, providing they have not previously been so, or had the small-pox. For every child successfully vaccinated, the operator, if he vaccinates it within two miles of his house, is to be paid 5s. 6d.; if beyond two miles, then 3s. 6d.; such sums to be paid by the Boards of Guardians out of the poor-rates.

PROPOSED WORKING MAN'S COLLEGE AT HALIFAX.

SOME time ago, an evening school was established by Mr. Akroyd, at Halsey Hill, which has been warmly supported by the working men in the neighbourhood. Mr. Akroyd, who is sole partner of the firm of James Akroyd and Son, of Halifax, and who employs, on an average, 6,000 or 7,000 looms, has long distinguished himself as a friend and promoter of education. He supports four large schools for the children employed as half-timers in his mills, under the Factory Act. Encouraged by the success of the evening school, he has resolved to extend its utility by converting it into a Working Man's College. As the progress of that kind of institution is at present watched with interest by a large portion of the public, Mr. Akroyd judiciously determined to inaugurate the proposed college by a public meeting, which took place on Wednesday week. The following programme conveys a clear idea of the nature of the projected college:—

"With a view of affording to the working classes the means of self-improvement, and to engrain upon the present factory system a course of education to be continued from the age of thirteen years, at which it now closes, to manhood, it is proposed to extend the evening school (established at Halsey Hill a year ago by Edward Akroyd, Esq.) into an institution to be called 'The Halsey Hill Working Man's College.'"

"A committee of working men skilled in their particular trades, will exercise a general superintendence over the college."

"The course of instruction will include the following subjects:—Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mechanics, mensuration, drawing as applied to the arts of industry, &c., &c."

"As far as possible, the instruction will be made to bear on handicraft trades. Occasional lectures will also be delivered on literature, on the various branches of natural philosophy, on chemistry, and on the occupations of the working classes in the neighbourhood."

"The classes will meet every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from seven to nine o'clock. Terms of membership, 2d. per week, or 1s. 6d. per quarter (if paid in advance)."

"To encourage perseverance and regularity of attendance, a number of silver medals, not to exceed six, will be awarded annually; and for proficiency in studies, other prizes will be granted."

THE HINCKELDY DUEL.

THE week that witnessed the unfortunate Hinckely duel seems, in truth, to have been a week of horrors for the good people of Berlin. On Sunday a dentist of the town put an end to the lives of his two children, his wife, and himself with chloroform; on Monday the duel between Rochow and Hinckely took place; on Tuesday was the suicide of the Geheimrath von Baumer; also the murder of his two youngest children by a cabinet-maker of the town (the murder of two other elder children and his own suicide were only prevented by their determined resistance, in which all three were badly cut with a razor); on Wednesday the duel in which Count Canitz lost his life; and on Thursday the impressive funeral of Herr von Hinckely, the late President of Police. Surely this was enough to turn stronger nerves than the Berliners have; a Parisian could not have asked for more excitement than this; no wonder, then, that the waves of mental agitation still roar rather high in that little washhand-basin of a world called Berlin.

The public prosecutor in criminal matters, Nörner, has published such particulars of the Hinckely affair as came to his own knowledge; from this declaration we obtain confirmation of the statement that the King knew beforehand that Hinckely intended to fight a duel, but not the time when; that he had expressed his fullest disapproval of that intention, and had instructed Nörner to obtain every information and document necessary for arranging the matter amicably, and that Hinckely was informed by him of these measures, but nevertheless hastened on the duel before they were completed. From this same document we learn that towards the close of last month a friend of Herr von Rochow waited on him, and laid before him various papers, originals and copies, containing the most offensive statements with reference to Hinckely, emanating from Rochow and others. On Nörner's remark, that he could not permit these calumnies and libels on a high functionary to remain unnoticed, the gentleman answered, it was perfectly free and open to him to take what measures he liked in the matter, as secrecy was by no means desired by him or his friends.

There exists in Berlin a Court of Honour composed of officers of rank and noblemen appointed by a Cabinet order of the King, to which military men may have recourse in duelling matters. In the case of a duel that has been fought, the conduct of the principals and seconds is made matter of trial as among men of honour, apart from any other tribunal of justice. Before that Court of Honour Herr von Rochow has received his acquittal, inasmuch as there is not the least suspicion that he in any way violated the conventional laws "in this case made and provided." As regards the choice of weapons, it is affirmed that pistols were Hinckely's own express choice in the terms of the challenge, it being notorious that he knew nothing of the use of fire-arms, and was extremely shortsighted; on the other hand, he was a tall, fine man, and is said to have been skilled in the use of the broadsword, the usual duelling weapon here.

It is believed that the King has commanded the Minister of Justice to see that the law takes its usual course in this matter, viz., that the public prosecutor commences proceedings against the surviving duellist. It remains to be seen whether the House of Notables will interpose its privilege.

The immediate cause of the duel is said to have been the imputation thrown by Herr von Rochow on the veracity of Herr von Hinckely. The subject which gave rise to this conflict of statements was the surprise of the members of the Jockey Club by the police last summer. Shortly after that affair, Herr von Rochow and Count Pourtales (brother of Count Albert Pourtales, who lately visited England on a mission) called on Hinckely to ask him for explanations as to his conduct in instructing his officials to intrude upon their party. Hinckely refused to give them any answer as President of Police, or in that character to give them any explanation of his conduct; but in the course of the conversation, on the express ground of their being "all noblemen together," he stated to them that he had acted under the express orders of the King, for the purpose of apprehending two officers, notorious gamblers. The two gentlemen repeated in their circle what Hinckely had said; this led to a variety of demands for explanation, and for his written or official evidence on this point, which Hinckely, for the purpose of retrieving his own indiscretion, and saving himself from implication with the King, was compelled to deny. Hinckely's denial had, of course, the effect of impugning their veracity. After a long lapse of time spent in unavailing attempts to get at the bottom of the matter, and after Hinckely had been baited and badgered till he was weary of his office and his life, had resigned the one repeatedly, and was ready to expose the other to a series of duels, they endeavoured to provoke a public prosecution. There is no distinct proof that Herr von Rochow aimed at a duel, and it is known that he did not reject the overtures made by various parties for an arrangement.

Madame de Hinckely has addressed a letter to the journals of Berlin, warmly thanking the numerous personages who, from far and near, have tendered her evidences of sympathy and interest. The subscription opened for the family of the late M. de Hinckely, Director of Police at Berlin, amounted on the 18th to about 60,000fr.

The Berlin papers contain the following declaration by the brother of Herr von Hinckely's opponent:—

"The accounts, partly incorrect, and partly false, that have been circulated concerning the cause of the duel between the Director-General of Police, Herr von Hinckely, and Herr von Rochow, make it incumbent on me, as the brother of the latter, to make known the following particulars, the truth of which in every sense I guarantee. The conduct of the police towards the members of the Jockey Club in the month of June last year induced my brother to lodge a complaint, which led to the punishment, for breach of discipline, and the removal of Herr D—, the lieutenant of police, and it afforded to my brother the satisfaction of seeing the official acts of Herr D— condemned as unjustifiable, and as injurious to the parties who had suffered by them. In a conversation that took place respecting this affair between my brother, accompanied by Herr —, and the Director-General of Police von Hinckely, the latter made to me a communication which my brother considered himself bound—after he had taken down the expressions, and verified their accuracy by written and verbal conference with Herr —, to repeat to two other gentlemen, the parties

most concerned. One of these gentlemen, belonging to the military profession, considered himself obliged in consequence to lay the case before the Council of Honour, which step caused the putting of a question to Herr von Hinkeldey. In reply, Herr von Hinkeldey declared officially that he had not made that communication to Herr von Rochow and Herr —. The military tribunal above-named, upon receiving this answer, declined proceeding further in the affair. Through Herr von Hinkeldey's official declaration, my brother lay under the imputation of having uttered an untruth; but being, on his side, convinced that he had strictly and faithfully reported the expressions of Herr von Hinkeldey, he complained through the official channel, and demanded, by stating the affair and bringing forward Herr — as a witness, that Herr von Hinkeldey should be made acquainted with his plaint, and that he should be induced to make such a declaration as to render it possible for him (the complainant) to alter his opinion that Herr von Hinkeldey had officially uttered an untruth. This plaint led to various other steps, but in the cause itself to no further result than the judicial decision, imparted to my brother, that no reason appeared for officially prosecuting the matter. In the course of these negotiations it transpired that Herr von Hinkeldey thought and maintained that his communication had not been as represented, and that it did not bear the construction put on it by Messrs. von Rochow and —, but that he had merely made it hypothetically, and, moreover, confidentially. This latter assertion was not assented to by my brother; on the contrary, it was declared positively by him, as well as by Herr —, that Herr von Hinkeldey had made no appeal to the discretion of himself or Herr —, in so far as that expression was concerned, but solely for another part of the conversation, and upon this point he and Herr — were entirely agreed from the very first, when the purport of the conversation in question was verified between them. My brother attached such importance to this point that he made the omission of it by Herr von Hinkeldey the condition of a settlement sought to be arranged by the mediation of a third party. This condition was also accepted by Herr von Hinkeldey, and thus an understanding was effected respecting the contents of a declaration which the latter was to make touching the disputed expression that had given rise to the proceedings. But an understanding could not be effected respecting the form in which this declaration was to be drawn up. The case appeared quite as little to the judicial authorities as it did to Herr von Hinkeldey himself to warrant a legal plaint, even on the grounds of private wrong, although my brother emphatically repudiated the insinuation made of his wishing to provoke a duel, and although he expressly resorted to this judicial mode of vindication. Under such circumstances, my brother thought he need entertain no scruple of presenting to one of the gentlemen named above, who requests it, a copy of the resolution adopted by the military tribunal, declining the mediation of the Council of Honour, together with comments of his own on the step actually taken or intended to be taken by himself with the authorities in order to obtain an official settlement. Having been made acquainted with the resolution in question, Herr von Hinkeldey sent my brother a challenge to fight a duel with pistols. The issue of that duel has been already made known by the umpire, Herr v. d. Marwitz, whose statement was published in No. 61 of the 'New Prussian Gazette' for the 12th of March, this year.

"A. VON ROCHOW, of Krahne.
"Berlin, March 17, 1856."



HERR VON HINKELDEY, LATE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE AT BERLIN

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL PRINCE.

(From our Artist and Correspondent.)

ILLUMINATION OF THE BOURSE.

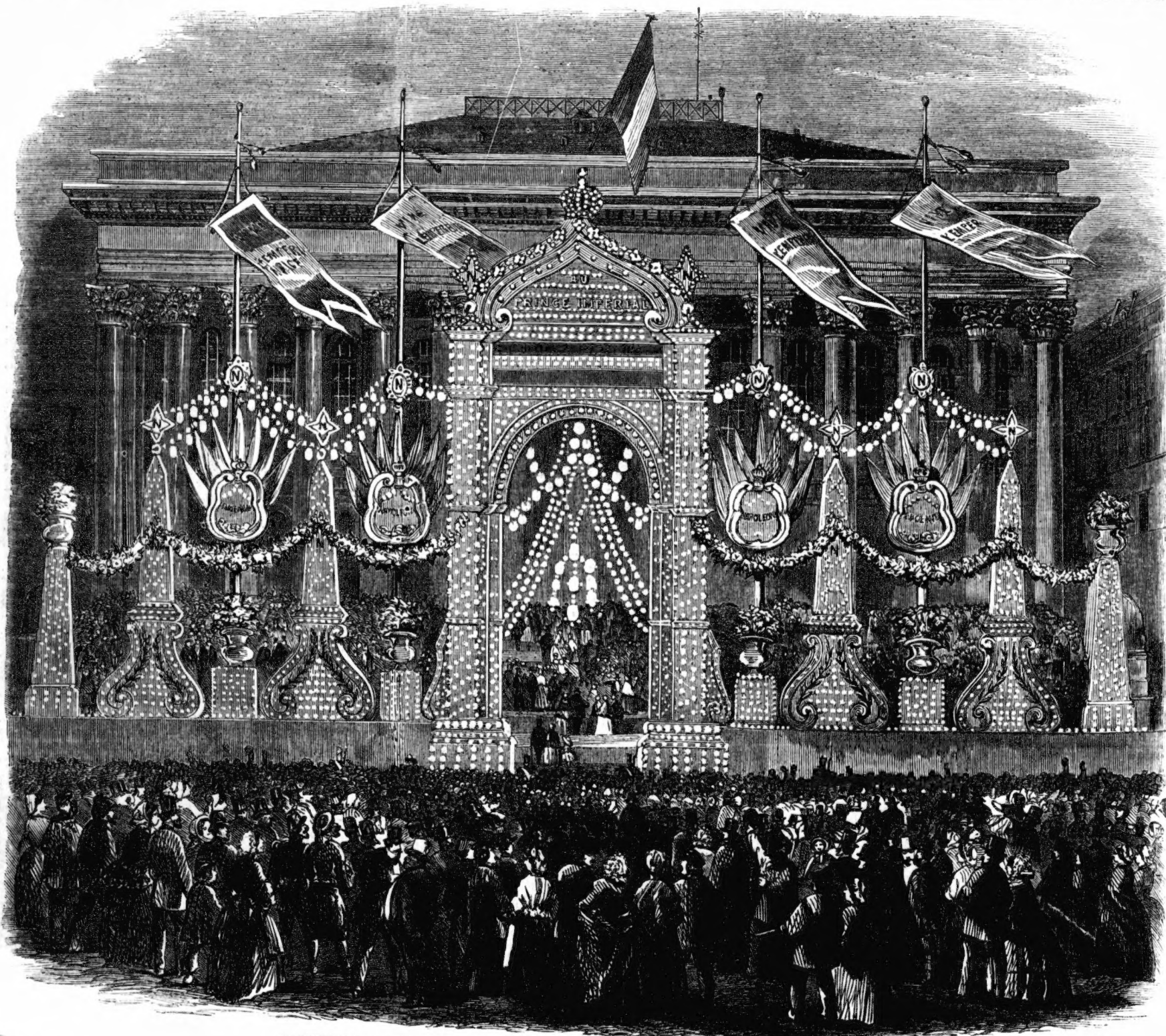
THE illuminations on the evening of the Empress's delivery, were of the same splendid description that our continental neighbours generally indulge themselves with. As usual, all the public buildings were brilliantly lighted up; but what made the celebration of this interesting event partake of the character of a national rejoicing, was its universality. Every window in Paris contributed its share of illumination towards the general effect, and the magnificent Rue de Rivoli, with its long vista of blazing light, terminating with the Tower of St. Jacques, which positively appeared as though wreathed in flame, formed a spectacle the magnificence of which few, if indeed any, European capitals could rival.

Of the various tasteful and brilliant decorations of which Paris was on that evening the scene, perhaps the most elegant was the triumphal arch erected in front of the Bourse or Stock Exchange.

Such of your readers as have visited Paris, will remember that this building is situated about halfway down the Rue Vivienne, and that it somewhat resembles the Church of the Madeleine in appearance. The triumphal arch, to which I allude, was surmounted by an Imperial crown. At the top, in coloured lamps, were the words "Au Prince Imperial," and at either side, "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive l'Impératrice!" At the opening of the arch were suspended magnificent coloured lamps. At the sides were elegant obelisks, decorated with flowers, and Venetian masts with streamers, on which were the words "Vive l'Empereur, Vive l'Impératrice, Confiance, Sécurité, Crédit, Prospérité," in gold letters. Vases and garlands of flowers were also interspersed at various points of these decorations. The effect of this most tasteful piece of illumination was so admirable, that, during the whole evening, an immense crowd of persons thronged the space in front to witness it.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE'S NURSE.

Enclosed you will receive a portrait of the *Nourrice* who has been selected to suckle the Imperial infant. She is really a very intelligent as well as pretty peasant woman of Macon. While I was engaged in making drawings of the apartments, she came into the nursery with the Imperial child, and at my request very willingly sat to me for her portrait. She was anxious that she should be drawn wearing the head-dress peculiar to her province, which head-dress, since she has been installed at the Tuileries, has to be replaced whenever she leaves the Palace, by a cap similar to those worn by the nursemaids of Paris. Just as I had finished my sketch, the *under-servante* came to remind her that it



ILLUMINATION OF THE BOURSE, IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTH OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

was time she went out to take her daily exercise in the gardens of the Tuileries.

Up to the moment of the birth of the young Prince she was allowed to nurse her own child, which is now rather more than two months old.

THE NIGHT NURSERY OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

Through the obliging influence of Madame Admiral Bruat, the head *gouvernante* of the Imperial infant, I obtained the Emperor's permission to visit the Prince's apartments, for the special purpose of making sketches for the "Illustrated Times." Of this privilege the proprietors may well be proud, for at an interview I had with the Emperor's Grand Chamberlain, he told me that he thought such an indulgence entirely impossible—numerous applications from the most influential quarters having been already refused. I append a translation of the note I received from Madame Bruat:—

"Madame Admiral Bruat forwards with pleasure the permission granted to Mr. —, artist of the 'Illustrated Times,' to visit and make drawings of the apartments of the Imperial Prince to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Madame Bruat begs to thank Mr. —, and regrets exceedingly that she has not a portrait of herself which she can lend Mr. — to copy."

Paris, March 20, 1856."

The Prince's apartments are entered through the Pavillon de l'Horloge. On presenting my card, I found the officials had received instructions relative to my visit, for I was at once conducted through the corridors of the Palace, which I found crowded with Imperial footmen, who rose and saluted me as I passed. Ascending a few steps, I arrived at the well-guarded portals, through which I was allowed to pass unchallenged into an ante-chamber, where I was politely received by a secretary, who at once ushered me into the apartments of his Imperial Highness. Shortly before my arrival, the Emperor had given instructions that every attention should be shown to me. As the doing so will, I have no doubt, greatly interest your lady readers, I propose to describe the apartment in detail. The walls, I may mention, are covered with blue quilted satin, divided into panels. The cornice is elaborately carved, and picked out with pale burnished gold. An elegant timepiece, with vases of Sevres manufacture, decorate the mantelpiece, over which is a glass in a frame of the most exquisite carving. The windows of the apartment, which look on the Place du Carrousel, are hung with drapery of blue satin and richly embroidered muslin. On each side of the central recess in which the Imperial infant's bassinet stands, are beds for the nurse (Mrs. Shaw, an English lady) and the wet-nurse, a peasant woman of Macon. These beds are concealed by hanging drapery of the same material as the panels of the room. The bassinet, which is supported on a stand formed of vine branches of ormolu, is of the most chaste and elegant design. The curtains, which fall



THE NURSE OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

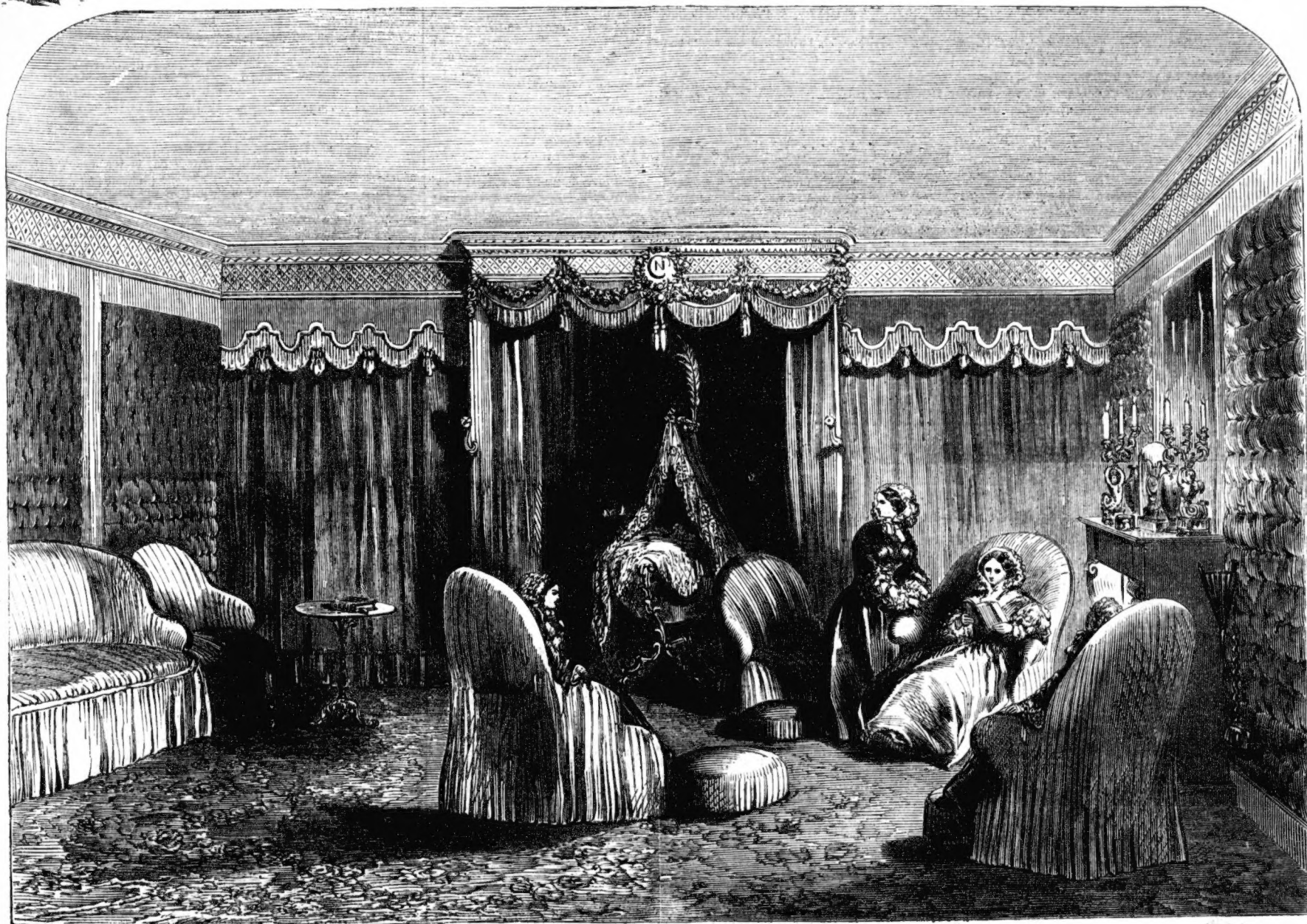
gracefully on each side, are of rich Mechlin lace, lined with blue silk, and loped up with gold cord, terminating with *torsades* to match. To the *floche* which supports the curtain is affixed a palm-branch, the leaves of which bend gracefully over each side, producing an effect of the rarest elegance. The coverlet is of white satin, trimmed with lace, and most elaborately embroidered with the Imperial crown and eagle, and the initials N. E. The little sheets are marked with the Imperial crown and cypher, and trimmed with the most beautiful Valenciennes lace. The richly-covered chairs and couches were made expressly for the Prince's apartments, as was also the miniature cabinet, which stands between the windows, and which is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of modern burl work in the world. On this cabinet, I noticed lying a well-thumbed English Bible, and in other parts of the apartment I observed several numbers of the "Illustrated Times," containing illustrations of the Queen of England's visit to Paris.

THE CRADLE OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

The cradle presented by the City of Paris to the Empress, for the use of the Imperial Infant, and of which an engraving appeared in the last week's number of the "Illustrated Times," is constructed in the form of a ship, the prominent object in the arms of the City of Paris. At the poop is a figure (a personification of the City) clothed in a robe of gold; its arms, of silver, raised above its head, supporting an Imperial crown, from which fall in graceful folds curtains of pale blue, half hidden by lace curtains of the most *recherche* design and manufacture. At the feet of the above-mentioned figure are seated two sea deities, who regard the cradle with a protecting look; and below, at each corner, winged syrens of silver entwine their tails in numerous spiral folds. On the stern of the ship is a shield of gold, emblazoned with the arms of Paris, and encircled by branches of laurel and oak, round which is a scroll containing this motto—

"Fluctuat nec mergitur."

The head of the ship is supported by an eagle, with wings half outspread. On the sides are four medallions of blue enamel, representing the figures of Prudence, Force, Vigilance, and Justice. Above the medallions is an open scrollwork, in the centre of which are shields, bearing the initials N. E., and from these shields hang garlands of flowers, which terminate at the stern and head. The interior of the cradle is lined with pale blue satin, and the pillow and coverlet are covered with the most delicate and beautiful lace. The materials used in the construction of this work of art are—rosewood, gold, enamel, and oxidised silver. The effect of the general design is exquisite in the extreme, and reflects the highest credit on M. Froment Meurice, the celebrated Parisian goldsmith, to whom the construction of the cradle was entrusted.



THE SLEEPING APARTMENT OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

THE PRIVATE BAPTISM.

A few hours after the birth of the Imperial infant, cards were issued by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies inviting the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative body, to attend mass in the chapel of the Tuileries. Through the influence of General R—I obtained early admission. Shortly after twelve o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, and other high dignitaries and grand masters of the Imperial household, entered the chapel, and took his seat in an arm-chair which had been placed in front of the altar. On his left hand chairs had been placed for the Princess Mathilde and the ladies of honour of the Empress; and immediately behind them several rows of seats were occupied by the wives of the high dignitaries attached to the court; and on the right and left of the Emperor were seated the Cardinals and Ministers. The Suisse, who held office under Charles X. and Louis Philippe, told me that he had never witnessed a more brilliant assembly within the walls of the chapel. Mass having been celebrated by the Bishop of Adras, and the Abbe Delplace having delivered a short address, which he concluded by calling down the blessings of the Almighty on the newborn Prince, the Imperial infant was brought into the chapel by Madame Brant, and the ceremony of *undoinement* was performed with much pomp. On the gospel side of the altar stood Cardinals Dupont, Gousset, Donnet, and Marlot, and the curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the Imperial parish. On the epistle side was the Bishop of Nancy, the Grand Almoner of the Emperor. Immediately before the altar, and close to the Emperor's chair, was a table, covered with a white drapery, on which was placed a massive silver-gilt baptistry. The Bishop of Nancy advanced to the table, and after repeating a short prayer, the Emperor presented the Prince to him. He then, assisted by the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, poured from a silver vase the holy water upon the head of the infant, pronouncing at the same time the sacramental words. A *Te Deum* was then commenced by the clergy, which was continued by the choristers of the chapel. The baptistry having been removed, one of the priests placed the register-books on the table. The baptismal act of the infant was then entered, and signed by the Emperor and Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba and Marshal Vaillant, M. Troplong and Count de Morny. While the Emperor was signing the register, the whole assembly seemed to gather round that all might witness the deed. The *Dominus Salvem* was now chanted, and the bishop having given the benediction, the Emperor left the chapel by the same ceremony in which he entered. When all had left, I lingered behind to look about me, and while admiring the cloth which covered the altar, and which is very beautiful, the old Suisse told me that it had been embroidered by an ancient countess who was one of Queen Hortense's greatest favourites, and one of her best-loved friends.

THE RECEPTION OF "LES DAMES DE LA HALLE."

It was on Tuesday (of last week) that I took up the position assigned to me in the Galerie de Diane to witness the reception by the Emperor of *Les dames de la Halle*. Let not your readers suppose these to be a collection of vulgar market women such as they might meet with in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden—*les dames de la Halle* of Paris, on occasions such as the present, with their stylish and elegant costumes, positively rival the toilettes of that exclusive and mysterious *etierie* who we are told set the fashions weekly for the entire civilised world. Although all were more or less splendidly dressed, few among them could make pretensions to personal beauty. Each carried as her offering a magnificent bouquet; and as they were ushered into the presence of the Emperor, he received them with marked kindness. After the usual salutations, one more youthful and handsome than the rest advanced a few steps forward, and, in the most familiar manner, begged of the Emperor that he would allow her to press his hand and in the name of the deputation congratulate him on the birth of a prince. This request was immediately granted, and the Emperor, after conversing with them for a few moments, led the entire deputation to the apartment of the prince, and presented the Imperial infant to them. This, as you may suppose, was a most exciting moment. Many were the exclamations of admiration in which these ladies indulged, and fervent were the wishes which they poured forth for the speedy recovery of the Empress, and for the health and prosperity of her offspring.

It seems that the corporations of workmen of the capital likewise manifested a desire to be allowed to present their congratulations; but the Emperor, from regard to the health of the Empress, and also on account of the bad weather, charged the Prefect of Police to tell them that he regretted not being able to receive them, but that he would accept their visit at the time of the public baptism.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.
The following official documents relative to the birth of the Prince Imperial, have been published in the "Moniteur"—

"In the year 1856, on the 16th day of the month of March, we, Achille Fould, Minister of State and of the Emperor's Household, in virtue of the office we hold under the 8th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 25th of December, 1852, and under the 13th article of the Imperial Statute of the 21st of June, 1853, aided in the execution of the same statute by his Excellency M. Pierre Jules Baroche, President of the Council of State, we proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, in obedience to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, contained in the sealed letter, dated the 13th inst., as follows:—

"M. Achille Fould, Minister of State—As the Empress, our much beloved spouse, is approaching her confinement, we have ordered, that as soon as she feels the first pains you shall be apprised thereof, to proceed to the Palace of the Tuileries, to the room appointed for you, that you may be introduced into the chamber of the Empress at the moment of her delivery. Our wish is that, with the aid of the President of our Council of State, you may draw up the act of birth, conformably to the 8th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 25th of December, 1852, and the 13th article of the Statute of the 21st of June, 1853.

"We have selected as witnesses, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon and his Highness Prince Lucien Murat.

"Whereupon, M. le Ministre, I pray God to have you in health and His good keeping.

"Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, March 12th.

"NAPOLEON."

"And being at the Palace at the hour of two o'clock in the morning, in company with his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon and his Highness Prince Lucien Murat, the witnesses selected and sent for by the Emperor by letters couched as follows:—

"My dear Cousin,—As the Empress, our much-beloved spouse, approaches her confinement, we have ordered that as soon as she feels the first pains you shall be requested to proceed to the Palace of the Tuileries, to the chamber reserved to the Princess of the Imperial family, that you may be admitted into the Empress's chamber at the time of her delivery. Our wish is that you shall sign the act of birth as witness.

"Wherein, I pray God, my dear cousin, to have you in good health and His good keeping.

"Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 12th of March, 1856.

"Yours affectionately,

"NAPOLEON."

[Here follow two letters precisely of the same tenor, one to Prince Lucien Murat, the other to M. Abbatucci, Keeper of the Seals.]

"We, Minister of State, were admitted by order of his Majesty the Emperor, with his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and his Highness Prince Lucien Murat, and his Excellency the Keeper of the Seals, into the bedroom of her Majesty the Empress at the moment she suffered the pains which announced her proximate delivery; which having happily taken place at a quarter past three o'clock, Madame Brant, Governess of the Infant of France, presented to us, as also his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and to his Highness Prince Lucien Murat, and to his Excellency the Keeper of the Seals, by order of his Majesty the Emperor, the child of which her Majesty had just been delivered, and which we recognised to be of the male sex. And we then immediately entered the Empress's saloon, in which was his Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty informed us that it was his intention that the Prince Imperial should receive the names of Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph.

"Of all which we have drawn up the present official statement upon the register of the Imperial family, in presence of his Imperial Highness Monsieur le Prince Napoleon, and of his Highness Monsieur le Prince Lucien Murat, witnesses selected by his Majesty the Emperor.

"And said statement has been signed by his Majesty the Emperor, the above-named witnesses, and by the Princess and Princesses of the family present, and also by his Excellency the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.

"Which act has been signed by us, Minister of State, and countersigned by his Excellency the President of the Council of State.

(Here follow the signatures):—NAPOLEON, PRINCE NAPOLEON, PRINCE MURAT, PRINCESS MATHILDE, PRINCESS BACIOCCHI, PRINCESS CAROLINE MURAT, PRINCE JOACHIM MURAT, COUNTESS DE MONTIJO, Duchess of Penaranda.

"ACHILLE FOULD,

"J. BAROCHÉ.

"ABBATUCCI."

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

ACCORDING to the rumours which reached London on Monday, it would appear there was a "hitch" in the proceedings of the Conference on Saturday last. This was owing, it is said, to the demand put forth by the Prussian Plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the Treaty of Peace on the same footing, and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout, as if she had accepted all the obligations involved in it, had joined in the *ultimatum*, and had declared that she would abide by all its consequences. Such, it seems, were the pretensions of Prussia, and it was surmised that, in these pretensions, she had the support of Russia, if not of others.

One of the Vienna papers says, that everything concerning the navigation of the Danube has been definitively regulated in the Congress at Paris, notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained of discussions arising on the subject between Austria and the belligerent powers.

In a letter from Vienna, dated March 19, the following are said to be the lines of the Treaty of Peace:—"Concerning the Principalities, the *statu quo* has been taken into consideration, and it has been determined to draw more closely the relations existing between the two Principalities and the Porte. The question of the frontiers between Russia and Turkey will be regulated by a special commission; the Asiatic frontiers will be regulated on the basis of the *statu quo ante bellum*. In the dockyards at Nicolaieff no more ships of war will be constructed, excepting the small vessels necessary for a coast guard. The number of these vessels will be fixed by a special convention between Russia and Turkey, but that convention will form an integral part of the treaty. Russia engages neither to rebuild Bomarsund nor to fortify the Aland Isles. All the European Powers will have the right to have consuls in all the ports of the Black Sea. Finally, Russia will be bound to have no war ports in the Black Sea, but she will have the right of protecting her ports and her commerce by batteries."

According to Parisian gossip, Count Orloff is said to pay assiduous court to the Emperor of the French, asking in every debate in the Conference what the Emperor thinks on the subject, and in almost every instance immediately ranging himself on that side. Let those believe this twaddle who please. The Count was the first who arrived to felicitate the Emperor upon the birth of a Prince. He was at the Tuileries a few seconds after the firing of the guns had commenced.

The Council of Constantinople has directed Aali Pacha not to consent to the insertion of the Sultan's late decrees among the articles of peace, as such a concession would bind the Porte to a certain form of administration in its own independent territories. The Plenipotentiary has been also formally ordered to oppose any arrangement about the Principalities which should be in any way prejudicial to the sovereign rights of the Porte in those provinces.

The minutes of the sittings of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris are said to be lithographed, twenty-five copies being taken of each report. The process takes place at the Foreign Ministry, the two printers employed being under the rigid surveillance of a trustworthy and venerable employe.

A MODERN DANDY DIMMONT.

MR. CAMERON, of Corryhoillie, who died lately, boasted that he had "stood" the three yearly Falkirk trysts, and the two Doune fairs, for the last fifty-five years, without missing a single market. Few men will be more missed in the North than Corryhoillie. His peculiarities, his energy, and individuality of character, made him conspicuous in the Highlands, and his name will long live in anecdotes in all parts of the country. At one time he was the largest holder of live stock in the North—probably in Scotland. When once giving evidence in court, he was asked how many sheep he possessed. He said he did not know. "Have you five thousand?" asked Patrick Robertson, one of the counsel. Corryhoillie gave a patronising nod of acquiescence. "Have you ten thousand?" "Why, I have that of black cattle and horses," he replied. "Have you twenty, thirty, forty thousand sheep?" "Oh yes, I have forty thousand." "Have you fifty thousand?" "I do not know exactly to a few thousands; but I have from forty to fifty thousands 'beasts.'" Corryhoillie boasted that he was the largest holder of live stock in the world, "except Prince Esterhazy, and no thanks to him, for he pays no rent." Mr. Cameron latterly gave up many of his farms, retaining little more than the one from which he derived his cognomen of "Corryhoillie;" but he purchased small estates in Stirlingshire and in Skye. He was the second son of a respectable farmer in Lochaber, who reared part of Corryhoillie. He began life with little or no fortune; but by many successful barter and small purchases, he obtained a footing in the cattle trade, and at the age of twenty was driving business for himself on no inconsiderable scale. He could endure fatigue to an extent almost inconceivable; he was often three nights without sleep, and as many days without food or other nourishment than a dram and bit of oatcake and a drink of water from a roadside well. Indeed, he has been heard to say that, on more than one occasion, he had travelled from Torridon, on the west coast of Ross-shire, to Falkirk tryst, at a cost of only eighteenpence, exclusive of tolls. Riding was his only mode of travelling, and he was very particular about the breed of ponies which he kept. They were of the small, sure-footed, wiry, Highland breed (with, latterly, a dash of Arab blood in them), admirably adapted for knocking about the country, and capable of enduring almost as much fatigue as their owner. On one occasion, he performed the following feat:—He had come to Inverness—a distance of fifty-five miles—on his way to the Muir of Ord Market, and expected a letter from Fort William, containing money to make purchases of cattle. The letter did not arrive; and, in spite of the remonstrances of friends, he set off, in a wet, stormy night, and rode to Fort William—a distance of nearly sixty-five miles. Here he learned that the letter had been despatched to his house at Corryhoillie. Thither he rode accordingly, took some breakfast, and mounted a fresh pony caught from the hill, and was at the Muir of Ord Market the same afternoon, having travelled a distance little short of 200 miles in the course of the two days. His slight but athletic frame was well adapted for exercise and hardship, and even on the day of his death he was actively engaged in his usual avocations, and this at the age of seventy-five. Corryhoillie had the reputation of having been a kind and considerate friend of the smaller dealers and crofters with whom he came in contact. Though habitually frugal, if not parsimonious, he occasionally gave liberal entertainments to his friends.

Among the many Highland anecdotes and imitations of the late Lord Robertson were several connected with Corryhoillie, and one of these will perhaps bear repetition. He was seated one evening with a party of brother hill-farmers, and talking largely of his immense stock and his doings at Falkirk Tryst, when one of the party exclaimed, "Why, Corryhoillie, you are making yourself as great as the Duke of Wellington." "The Duke of Wellington!" replied the old man with a smile; "it was easy for the Duke to put down his men at Waterloo—a regiment here and a regiment there; but let him try to put down ten thousand sheep, forty black cattle, at Falkirk Tryst, and it's my opinion"—(here he paused and nodded significantly)—"it's my opinion he will make a very confused business of it."

MORE FLOUR ADULTERATION.—Mr. Joseph Crossley, miller and flour-dealer, was charged at the Rotherham court-house with adulterating his inferior flour with a considerable quantity of gypsum—a mineral substance composed of lime and sulphuric acid. He was fined £18 3s., including costs. His solicitor gave notice of appeal.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.—An eminent medical gentleman in London, writing to a friend in Bristol, says:—"I have to lament the great increase, amongst the female part of my practice, of tie-doloureux in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, I firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of dressing the neck instead of the head. During the past month, I have been in attendance upon two lovely girls, with the tie-doloureux in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. It is high time that the frivolous bonnet of the present day should be done away with."

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE PACIFIC.—The authorities of the Admiralty have responded to the appeal which has been addressed to them through the columns of the "Times." The *Desperate* and *Tartarus*, two steamers, are to be instantly despatched in search of the missing Pacific. We trust their efforts in this forlorn hope may be attended with success, and that ere long we may be gratified with the intelligence that they have succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the absent vessel from the destruction which must otherwise be their fate.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE peace treaty, which was to have been signed, it was said, on Saturday last, and to have been proclaimed to the opened eyes of astonished Londoners in the large type of the second edition of the "Times" on Monday, has not been further heard of at the time I write, and many-tongued rumour has yet possession of the day. It is curious to note how quickly popular opinion is affected by the slightest report. A few weeks ago, and nought was talked of in connection with France but the alliance; the benefits arising therefrom to both countries; "clever man the Emperor, sir, knows who are his best friends," &c. &c. Now, all is changed, and in every corner and every window of the coffee-room or library, I find button-clutching old gentlemen narrating, with much shaking of heads and turning up of eyes, how Louis Napoleon has deceived us, and "thrown us over" in his excessive anxiety for peace; that Lords Clarendon and Cowley, with the Sardinian and Turkish Envoys, have had to fight severely on many points in which the Emperor sided with the Russian and Austrian diplomatists, and that the protracted delay in the signature of the treaty is owing to some hitch of this nature. The presence of M. Manteuffel was stated to be the original cause of the delay; but this has now been done away with, and perhaps the whisperings of these club *quidnuncs* may have some foundation.

I have seen private letters from the Crimea, which speak in the most extraordinary way of the suffering at present undergone by the French army. It seems to be agreed by all that a frightful mortality is certainly raging. Some of these letters state that the French soldiers are actually in rags, that they come and collect the offal and broken meat rejected by our troops, and one letter goes so far as to state that several French soldiers have been seen begging in our lines for food!

If these accounts be true, which I take the liberty to very much doubt, they contrast oddly enough with the description of the recent *fetes* in Paris, and the statistical accounts of the Imperial Prince's *layette*, &c., which have filled the columns of French and English newspapers.

When I last wrote to you, I stated that no definite arrangements for the coming operatic season had been determined upon, nor had they at that time. Now, however, it is certain that Mr. Gye has taken the Lyceum Theatre, and, at the present moment, that house is nearly ready for its new occupant. Of course, all the boxes in the house will be private boxes. True, but as there are only two tiers, not more than sixty can then be obtained. The pit will give 200 stalls and 200 pit seats, and the gallery will furnish perhaps 100 amphitheatre stalls, the remainder of that portion of the house being left in its normal condition. With some knowledge of operatic statistics, I cannot see how this plan can succeed. It is said that the prices will be fixed at a very high standard; but the English public, even the aristocratic portion of it, will not stand very high prices. It is said that the difficulty of obtaining seats will create an artificial scarcity, always an important point with theatrical managers. This I doubt. Even supposing that peace is concluded, and a great portion of the household troops brought back (and the opera has always been dependent upon the officers for a large portion of its patronage), that money is "easier," and affairs generally more promising, I do not see how Mr. Gye can manage to avoid being a considerable loser at the end of his campaign. The French plays were at one time nearly as popular and fashionable as the Italian opera itself; and yet Mr. Mitchell, with one tenth part of the expense at which Mr. Gye will stand, will tell you that the management of the St. James's has always been a losing game. Foreigners are in despair at the thought of the inevitable pruning of the free list, and a gratuitous box is looked upon as an extinct piece of good fortune. I, however, do not hold that these ideas, for there is to be competition, and where there is competition there will always be extensive free lists at both houses, and plenty of boxes to be obtained for the asking by eligible people. Yes, there is to be a competitor, for Mr. Lumley is again in the field, and her Majesty's Theatre is to be re-opened. Notwithstanding the formidable rumours that have been current at the clubs, to the effect that the old house was undermined by rats, that the walls were reeking with moisture, and that so dismantled was it that it would involve an outlay of £60,000 to set it in habitable order again, it is now a certainty that the old Opera House in the Haymarket is undergoing repair, and that it will be re-opened within a very short time after the Covent Garden company have commenced their season in their new abode—the Lyceum. Backed by Lord Ward and several noblemen and gentlemen who are peculiarly interested in the fortunes of the Haymarket house, Mr. Lumley has gone to Paris to make the best engagements he can. Grisi, Mario, Formes, Lablache, Tagliabue, Polonini, and many others of lesser note, are pledged to Mr. Gye; but the old saying, "There are as good fish in the sea," &c., is thoroughly applicable to the operatic world. In the depth of his first despair at the secession of his principal stars, Mr. Lumley found Crivelli, one of the best and sweetest singers we have heard in England. Perhaps this time he may be equally fortunate. I hear, moreover, he intends to pay great attention to the *ballet* department, always one of the leading attractions under his management.

I have had an opportunity of inspecting the progress made by the directors of the Surrey Gardens Company in preparing for the ensuing season. A large building, capable of accommodating 10,000 persons, and adapted for concerts and musical performances generally, is being erected, and, although only commenced about a month ago, the walls are now fourteen feet high. The cost of the alterations is reckoned at £17,000. I was informed by one of the managing committee that 160 gardeners are kept constantly employed in re-arranging the grounds; that the lake, which will be recollected by all visitors, will be greatly enlarged; and that it is in contemplation to produce a series of dioramic representations on a scale as yet unattempted. The services of M. Julien have been engaged for a term of five years; and, as I hear that he has a pecuniary interest in the welfare of the concern, there is no doubt that this talented musician will work with even more than his usual amount of energy for its success.

There is not much literary gossip; it is, however, gratifying to hear that, even in these days of double income-tax and general "tightness," "Little Dorrit" has a greater sale than any of the former works of its author. The circulation is between 36,000 and 40,000 a month. Deducting printing expenses, trade prices, &c., this would yield a profit of about £15,000, on the entire twenty numbers. Mr. Shirley Brooks is said to have a new novel ready for publication.

I have received from you, Sir, the following letter, which is so deliciously *naïve*, that I cannot resist printing it at length:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES."

Sir,—Would you be good enough to inform me, if you can, what should be inferred from the following circumstance:—

A gentleman calls at a friend's house for an hour or so in the evening, and while in company with a young unmarried lady and a juvenile or two, he perceives that she wears a ring on the third left-hand finger—that occupied by the wedding-ring after marriage. Would your idea be that she was anxious to prevent him from paying his addresses to her—or what?

A word in your next number would greatly oblige,

E. A. L.

All I need do is to refer your correspondent to the Editor of the "Familiar Herald," which has the reputation of being a grand authority on such matters.

I was at Mr. Benson's, the celebrated Ludgate Hill watchmaker's, the other day, when he showed me two handsome massive gold hunting-watches, the cases of which were elaborately ornamented with some most remarkable symbolic designs, the gist of which I was at first unable to divine. On closer examination, I found, by the inscriptions, that these watches were intended as presents to two celebrated leaders of the Mormon fraternity in Europe. The designs and inscriptions, which are perfectly original in their way, I will describe for the entertainment of your readers. On the reverse side of the watch is a bee-hive, with eagle perched and spread wings; in its beak, a scroll, with the words "Honey from the flower of all nations." On the inside of the case is engraved the following:—"To President Franklin D. Richards, with the obedient love of the Elders under his presidency in Europe. Sheffield, Nov. 25, 1855. Wise children bless the timely reproof of a kind father."

On the front side of the second watch, beneath a half folded parchment, is a representation of the all-seeing eye, and a hand holding a pen, which is finishing the signature "G. A. Smith," the name of the contemplated recipient. On the reverse is a bee-hive, with an eagle perched, holding

separated from its book, clasped, on which is written, "The Revue de l'Industrie et des Arts." I must leave it to your readers to interpret the meaning of these singular devices and inscriptions; I only wish to say my inability to aid them in the matter.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

DOROTHY—MEN OF THE TIME—THE PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE—RUSTIC ADORNMENTS—LITERARY GOSSIP—NEW MUSIC.

THE old Minerva Press novels, and the more modern three volume publications of Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, are out of date; Mr. Mudie won't take them, and the public won't read them; the belief in faultless heroes with noble brows and long cloaks, and in beautiful heroines with raven locks and melting hearts, is out of date. Now-a-days a heroine, to be popular, must be plain, eccentric, and rather repulsive than attractive; a hero must be matter of fact, prosaic, and endowed with certain "attributes." "Jane Eyre" was the first example of the new school, and Miss Young, following somewhat in Miss Brontë's footsteps, but adding a strong dash of Tractarianism to the general eccentricity of hero and heroine, has taken a strong hold of the popular favour in her "Heir of Redclyffe," and "Heartsease." The story under notice is of the same stamp as those last mentioned. "Dorothy" is a queer, quaint, eccentric girl, particularly plain in her speech, and much in love with an equally queer, quaint, and eccentric youth, who, on first proposing, is, of course, rejected by her, and when ultimately settled down into a High Church curate, after having been a very seedy officer, accepted and made happy. There is a good deal of natural dialogue and good descriptive writing in the book, which, in its first half, displays a knowledge of London middle-rank life; in its latter portion a degree of hurry and almost inattention, strongly to be reprobated. Colonel Mowbray, father of the heroine, represented as a sufficiently sensible man at the commencement, makes an absurd match with a girl younger than his daughter; Vaughan, an enthusiastic philanthropic clergyman, strong and hearty, is thrown into an amicable phantasm, and killed off without any assignable reason; and the character of Sir Stephen Allan, evidently meant to be a striking one, is left but dimly sketched. The authoress of "Dorothy" (for undeniably it is a lady's production) has talent, and if, as I suspect, this be her first work, may do better, and take good rank by giving more time and forethought to her task.

"Men of the Time," a collection of short biographies of modern notabilities—poets, painters, authors, and *savants*—first prepared by the late Frederic Knight Hunt, has been re-issued in a greatly extended form. It is essentially a useful book; and will deservedly occupy a place in every library.

I am not a married man, so that I cannot pretend to be familiar with the interminable cold shoulder of mutton, about which young Benedict is everlastingly complaining. I have no infants troubled during teething, as I understand Paterfamilias's babies always are. If an accidental spot of ink soils my wristband, my landress, in due course, converts it into iron-mould; and what becomes of it afterwards, I must confess I never had the curiosity to examine. So that, how to render cold mutton eatable—how to quiet squalling babies—how to take ink-spots out of fine linen, are not questions upon which I can profess to speak with any degree of authority. Nevertheless, I find on my table a book I am expected to say something about; the mere table of contents to which occupies 30 closely printed pages in double columns. It is called "The Practical Housewife," and seems to tell you everything a housewife should know. It has the merit, too, of not being a mere collection, culled here and there, hap-hazard, but consists of only tested recipes, every one of which the editors endorse. I shall preserve my copy with religious care, and when I have the good fortune to meet with some very beautiful young lady, who is thoroughly smitten with my innumerable graces, before I commit myself too far, I shall take the opportunity of testing her domestic accomplishments by means of this volume. If she passes a first-class examination, I shall, of course, propose; and, provided she accepts me, shall soon be in a position to speak with greater confidence respecting the merits of this useful work.

"Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste" is the title of a book peculiarly interesting to a newly-married couple. It deals with those elegancies that charm the eye, and by the aid of which the humble cottage may be converted into a fairy palace. It discourses of aquariums, aviaries, the adaptation of plants and flowers to the purposes of drawing-room ornamentation—of the decoration of gardens with arbours, rockeries, banks, and fountains, with rustic seats, root ornaments, and flower-stands. It is tastefully got up and prettily illustrated, and the binding is quite in the style of a *livre de luxe*. The author, Mr. Shirley Hibberd, dates his preface from the Nursery, Tottenham, so that one may presume he is well versed in the gardening portion of his subject.

I hear that Miss Strickland is hard at work on the fourth and concluding volume of her "Life of Mary Stuart," which will be published in May. It is an elaborate defence of Mary, whose innocence is attempted to be proved by Miss Strickland, in many documents now first published. By the way, I have been requested by a correspondent on whom I can implicitly rely, to act as a literary detective, and to notice a "dodge" of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. They have just published two books of Mr. Mark Lemon's, "The Heir of Appleby," and "Our Lodgers," price 1s., and "Betty Morrison's Pocket-book, and other Articles in Prose and Verse," price 1s. 6d. My correspondent says:—

"Seeing these advertised, I ordered them both. I knew that 'B. M.'s Pocket Book was contained in 'Prose and Verse,' by Mark Lemon, published in 1852 (price 4s., cloth), but I concluded that the other articles were new ones. I find, however, that they are essentially the same; same type, same paper, &c. Everything the same, except a new cover, and a new title-page, and no steel frontispiece. But this was no great matter, because this same frontispiece ('Christmas Eve in a Sponging House,' by Leech, had already done duty in 'Punch's Snapdragons for Christmas,' published at Christmas, 1844, price, 2s. 6d.)"

And he adds,

"Other people may be deluded (like me) into buying the book, and finding that they already have it upon their shelves. I do not complain of its reduction from 4s. to 1s. 6d., because this sort of thing is continually done; but I think, that to alter the title of a book, is a trick which ought to be exposed."

I can't say that I think my correspondent deserving of pity. It argues little for his good sense that he should have been so foolish as to invest the sum of four shillings in the purchase of one of Mr. Mark Lemon's books; but having committed this act of folly, his proper course would have been to have repented of it like any other sensible person, and avoided sinning again. Instead of this, he tries his luck a second time in the Mark Lemon intellectual lottery, and the ticket, of course, again turns up a blank. He has nothing to complain of, for is not one blank just as good as another? For my part, I would much rather be the possessor of one of Mr. Mark Lemon's books than of two! *Apocryph* of this, I will tell you a true story. A very respected individual, some time since, bought one of Mark Lemon's trumpery volumes. He tried to read it, but though he laboured diligently, he could not succeed. The attempt was renewed so often, and always with the same result, that the book at length became a nuisance. One day he set out with it to his bookseller, in whose shop it happened to be when he arrived. After stating that he found it utterly impossible to read the work, he asked his bookseller to receive it back from him, saying, "Don't misunderstand me, pray. I don't wish my money returned. All I ask is the very great favour that you will allow me to leave the book behind me." The bookseller consented, but I am happy to say the volume remains on his counter to this day.

Of music recently published, I can commend a Varsoviense (La Ravissante) and a Valse de l'Éclair (founded upon Verdi's "Vesper Siciliennes"), both by M. Henri Laurent, and published by Boosey and Sons; the "Egyptian Polka," by the same composer; "Sebastopol," a hymn of praise; and some capital *morceaux*, arranged for cornet and piano, published in Koenig's Journal, by Jullien and Co.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

At none of the principal theatres has there been produced this year one of those burlesques, extravaganzas, or spectacles which for a long time

* J. H. Parker and Son. † Bogue. — ‡ Ward and Lock.

§ Groombridge and Sons.

past have formed the staple dramatic attraction at Easter. The reason is two-fold: first, that many of the managers find their houses sufficiently well filled to prevent a necessity for changing their bills; and, secondly, that such an enormous amount has to be expended upon the production of this class of pieces, that the original outlay is only rarely regained.

The regular dramatic season being over at Drury Lane, the theatre has been opened by an *opéra comique*, under the principal direction of Mr. Tully, and they commenced on Monday night with an English version of Verdi's "Trovatore." It is pleasant to be able to state that the present seems the most promising attempt at a revival of English opera that has been made for some time. The singers, though not first-rate, are all considerably above mediocrity, and perfect in the music allotted to them; they seem determined, too, to share the work and honours amongst them, without a recurrence to the starring system, which has been so often fatal to attempts of this nature. The principal artists are, Madame Lucy Escott, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Messrs. Henri Drayton, Augustus Graham, and Farquharson. Mr. Tully deserves much commendation for the efficiency of the band and chorus.

At the Haymarket, the Spanish dancers and Perea Nena have appeared in a new *bullet*, of a more interesting nature than they have yet attempted, for it has both plot and story, and serves to introduce some very pretty scene-painting by Mr. Calcott, and some sparkling dance-music by Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam.

The Olympic has no novelty, nor has the Adelphi; the Kevleys have, however, left the latter house for the present; and Mr. Wright has returned to his old quarters. I hear that a three-act melodrama is in preparation.

Mr. G. A. Webster, son of the former stage-manager of the Haymarket, has opened Sadler's Wells with a small company, of which Mr. Leigh Murray and Miss Oliver are the present stars. A stuporid sentimental piece, "The Marble Heart," has been played, and from the favour with which Mr. Murray was received, it may be imagined that the Islingtonians need but to see him in one of his good character parts to hail him as a tremendous favourite. Planche's burlesque, "The Invisible Prince," and a *bullet* have also been performed.

At the Surrey, some ingenious man, clever with the scissors and the paste-pot, has, from Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Labour and the Poor," some articles in "Household Words," &c., hashed up a melodrama which he calls "How We Live in the World of London," in which several clever scenic representations of the Adelphi Archers, the Whitechapel Workhouse, &c., are introduced; and the usual reward of virtue, and condemnation of crime, take place, to the delight of the audience.

The lovers of horsemanship as it is never seen out of a circus will be delighted with "The Great Spring Meeting," the Easter piece at Astley's. There is a real steeplechase round the stage and ring introduced, which would astonish even Squire Osbaldiston or Lord Strathmore; and the Biblical student can, by a visit to the City of London Theatre, see the Book of Esther turned into a dramatic representation (the names of the characters being very slightly altered) with a fidelity which, if it does nothing else, will at all events astonish him.

Mr. Albert Smith was sent for to give his entertainment at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday evening last, at the express desire of the King of the Belgians.

I hear that Mr. Robson is about to appear as Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice."—Shakespeare's, I mean, not young Talfourd's.

Madame Vestris, whose ill health precludes her from resuming her profession, will take a farewell benefit at Drury Lane in the course of the season.

A panorama of the route from England to the Crimea, painted by Mr. Marshall, is being exhibited at the Great Globe, Leicester Square. The route is through the most picturesque and interesting capitals of Europe. Amongst the views on the outward passage, are those of Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Ratisbon, Vienna, Pesth, Buda, and the line of the Danube, to Balacava and Constantinople. The home route will be up the Adriatic to Rome, Venice, the Lago Maggiore, across the Alps by Monte Rosa, the Galleries of Isella and Gonco, Interlachen, the Jungfrau, Geneva, and up the Rhine to Cologne, and Dover.

I recollect a panorama containing views of nearly all these places, also painted by Mr. Marshall, and exhibited by him some years ago in the concert room of her Majesty's theatre. Would it not be curious if this should happen to be the same?

SAMPLES OF NEW BOOKS.

NAPOLEON'S MINISTER OF POLICE OUTWITTED BY LOUIS XVIII.

"After the restoration in 1814, among the titled followers of Napoleon who were the most anxious to obtain employment at the Court of Louis XVIII., none showed more servility and assiduity to accomplish his purpose than Fouché, Duc d'Ortano. He at last had a private interview with the King, when he expressed his desire to dedicate his life to his service. Louis replied, 'You have occupied under Bonaparte a situation of great trust, which must have given you opportunities of knowing everything that passed, and of gaining an insight into the characters of men of public life, which could not easily occur to others. Were I to decide on attaching you to my person, I should previously expect that you would frankly inform me, what were the measures and who were the men that you employed in those days to obtain your information. I do not allude to my stay at Verona or at Milan; I was then surrounded by numerous adherents; but at Hartwell, for instance, were you then well acquainted with what passed under my roof?' 'Yes, Sir, every day the motions of your Majesty were made known to me.' 'Eh! what, surrounded as I was by trusty friends, who could have betrayed me? Who thus abused my confidence? I insist on your naming him immediately.' 'Sir, you urge me to say what must wound your Majesty's heart.' 'Speak, Sir, kings are but too subject to be deceived.' 'If you command it, Sir, I must own that I was in correspondence with the Duke d'Aumont.' 'What! the Duke d'Aumont, who possessed my entire confidence?' 'I must acknowledge,' added the King, with a malicious smile, 'he was very poor, he had many expenses, and living is very dear in England. Well, then, M. Fouché, it was I that dictated to him those letters which you received every week, and I gave up to him 12,000*fr.* out of the 48,000*fr.* which you so regularly remitted to obtain an exact account of all that was passing in my family.' These words terminated the audience, and the Duke retired in confusion."—RAIKES'S JOURNAL.

HOW A BARGAIN IS STRUCK AT BEYROUT.

"A shopkeeper comes to buy a bale of goods from the merchant; he is accompanied by a broker. The merchant, understanding the object of their visit, invites them with all the compliments of the East to be seated, and despatches his servant to fetch them pipes and coffee from the neighbouring café (these are found in every street). See the broker now approach the merchant and whisper to him—they whisper—their faces serving as an index to what is going on between them. The broker now returns to the shopkeeper, and whispers to him, as he did to the merchant; he goes and comes between them till he has brought them near to each other's mark. All this time, not an audible word is uttered; and looking upon the merchant and the shopkeeper, you would suppose they were bent upon out-smoking each other. Having come near to the point, the broker draws the shopkeeper to the merchant, and motions volens, links their hands in each other's grasp; he, at the same time, holding their hands within his own, lest they should be separated, in which case the sale is supposed not to be legal. He now calls upon the merchant to make the sale, or, as in the Arabic, 'to make the sale a blessing to the purchaser, at twenty piastres the piece.' 'No,' grants the merchant. He wants twenty-one piastres; and draws his hand back in token that he will not sell at that price. The ever-ready broker joins them again, whispers something to both, and finally, screams aloud, 'Cut the difference; and let the price be twenty piastres and a half.' This being agreed to, the broker again calls upon the merchant to make the sale. This he does in this wise: while the hands of merchant and shopkeeper are grasped, the broker utters the finale, 'Ala una'; here he stops to breathe. 'Ala due'; here he coughs. 'Ala tre'; here he stops, and the sale is made by a silent but hearty shake of the hand."—SYRIA AND THE SYRIANS.

LONDON STREETS ON THE SATURDAY NIGHT.

"There are hundreds of stalls, and every stall has its one or two lights; either it is illuminated by the intense white light of the new self-generating gas-lamp, or else it is brightened up by the red snaky flame of the old-fashioned greasy lamp. One man shows off his yellow huddocks with a candle stuck in a bundle of firewood; his neighbours make a candlestick of a huge turnip, and the tallow gutters over its sides; whilst the boy shouting, 'Eight a penny, stunning pears!' has surrounded his 'dip' with a thick roll of brown paper that flares away in the wind. Some stalls are crimson, with the fire shining through the holes beneath the baked-chestnut stove; others have handsome octohedral lamps; while a few have a candle shining through a sieve; these, with the sparkling ground-glass globes of the tea-dealers' shops, and the butchers' gas-lights streaming and fluttering in the wind like flags of fame, pour forth such a flood of light, that at a distance the atmosphere immediately above the spot is as lurid as if the street were on fire.

"The pavement and the road are crowded with purchasers and street sellers. The housewife in a thick cloak with the market-basket on her back walks slowly on, stopping now to look at the stall of a pea and now to chop a bunch of greens. Little boys holding three or four oranges in their hand, creep between the people, wriggling their way through every crevice in the crowd, and asking for custom in whining tones as it seeks charity.

"Then the tumult of the thousand cries of the eager doers, all shouting at the top of their voices at one and the same time, is almost too strong. 'So-old again!' roars one. 'Cheesebuns, all 'tells! A penny a cross!' yells another. 'An apenny a skin, blacking' shrills a boy. 'Buy, buy, buy, buy, buy—buy—buy—buy!' jabbles the butcher. 'Half-a-crown of power for a penny!' hoots the street stationer. 'An apenny a lot, lozins!' 'Turnips are a penny, grapes!' 'Three-a-penny Yarmouth blots!' 'Wh! 'll I have a bonnet for foreign?' 'Pick 'em out cheap, here! three pence for apenny, bootlaces!' 'Naw! your time! beautiful whisks, a penny a lot!' 'Here's lace-ports!' shouts the parasol-making confectioner. 'Come and look at 'em!—purple tomatoes!' follows one with a Yarmouth blower a week on a toasting fork. 'Penny a lot, fine musets—penny a lot!' calls the apple woman. And so the babel goes on.

"One man stands with his red-legged snail hanging over his back and chest like a herid's coat; and the girl with her basket of walnuts, lifts her brown-stained fingers to her mouth, as she screams, 'Fine wacouts! sixteen a penny, fine wac-nuts!' At one of the neighbouring shops, a boot-maker, to attract custom, has illuminated his shop-front with a line of gas, and in its full glare stands a blind beggar, his eyes turned up so as to show only the whites, and mumbling some begging rhymes, that are drowned in the shrill notes of the player on the bamboo-flute, next to him. The boys' sharp shoutings; the women's cracked voices; the gruff howls of the men; are all mingled together. Sometimes a tradesman is heard with his cry of 'Fine young apples!' or else the jingling noise of an unseen organ breaks out as the trio of street singers rest between the verses.

"Then the sights as you blow your way through the crowd, are equally multifarious. Here is a stall glittering with new tin saucepans; there another, bright with its blue and yellow crockery and sparkling white glass. Now you come to a row of old shoes, arranged along the pavement; now to a stand of gaily tea-trays; then to a shop, with red handkerchiefs and blue checked shirts; fluttering backwards and forwards, and a temporary counter built up on the kerb, behind which shop-boys are beseeching custom. At the door of a tea-shop, with its hundreds of white globes of light, stands a man delivering bills, 'thinking the public for past favours, and doing him compensation.' Here along the road, are some half-dressed landless tailors' dummies, dressed in Chesterfield and fustian jackets, each labelled, 'LOOK AT THE PRICES!' or 'OBSERVE THE QUALITY.' Next we pass a butcher's shop, common and white, with the meat piled up to the first floor, in front of which, the butcher himself, in his blue coat, walks up and down sharpening his knife on the steel that hangs to his waist, saying to each woman as she passes, 'What can I do for you, my dear?' A little further on, stands the clean family lodging, the other, with his head down, as if ashamed to be seen, and a box of gloves held forth in his hand; the boys in newly-washed pinafores, and the tidily got-up mother, with a child at her breast.

"One stall is green and white with bunches of turnips—another red with apples; the next yellow with onions; and the one after that purple with pickling cabbage. One minute you pass a man with an umbrella turned inside upwards, and full of prints. The next moment you hear a fellow with a peep-show of Moyses, and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the crowd of boys as some of them spy in at the little round windows. Then you are startled by the sharp snap of percussion caps from the crowd of boys, firing at the target for nuts, at the corner of the street, and the minute afterwards you see a black man clad in thin white garments, and shivering in the cold, with tracts in his hand, or else you hear the sounds of music from 'Frazer's Circus,' on the other side of the road, and the man who sits at the door of the penny concert bearing the pass-*books* to be in time to be in time," as Mr. Somebody is just about to sing his favourite song of 'The Kite-grinder.'—THE BY MAYHEW'S "GREAT WORLD OF LONDON."

ROGERS'S TABLE TALK ABOUT FOX.

"Fox in his earlier days, I mean, Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, &c., led such a life! Lord Tankerville assured me that he has played cards with Fitzpatrick at Brooks's from ten o'clock at night till four o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them 'whose deal it was,' they being too sleepy to know.

"After losing large sums at hazard, Fox would go home—not to destroy himself, as his friends sometimes feared, but—to sit down quietly, and read Greek."

"When I became acquainted with Fox, he had given up that kind of life entirely, and resided in the most perfect sobriety and regularity at St. Anne's Hill. There he was very happy, delighting in study, in rural occupations and rural prospects. He would break from a criticism on Porson's 'Eurydice' to look for the little pigs. I remember his calling out to the Chestnut kids, when a thick mist which had for some time concealed them, rolled away. 'Good morning to you! I am glad to see you again.' There was a walk in his grounds which led to a lane through which the farmers used to pass; and he would stop them, and talk to them, with great interest, about the price of turnips, &c. I was one day with him in the Louvre, when he suddenly turned from the pictures, and, looking out at the window, exclaimed, 'This hot sun will burn up my turnips at St. Anne's Hill!'

"In London mixed society Fox conversed little; but at his own house in the country, with his intimate friends, he would talk on for ever, with all the openness and simplicity of a child. He has continued talking to me for half an hour after he had taken up his bed-room candle—I have seen it somewhere stated that Fox liked to talk about great people; nothing can be more untrue; he hardly ever alluded to them. I remember, indeed, that he once mentioned to me Queen Charlotte, calling her 'that bad woman.'

"He was very shy, and disliked being stared at. Windham and I accompanied him one night to Vauxhall, where he was much annoyed at being followed about, as a spectacle, from place to place. On such occasions he was not only shy, but 'ganche.'

"One morning, at his own house, while speaking to me of his travels, Fox could not recollect the name of a particular town in Holland, and was much vexed at the treacherousness of his memory. He had a dinner-party that day; and, just as he had applied the carving-knife to the sirloin, the name of the town having suddenly occurred to him, he bowed out exultingly, to the astonishment of the company, 'Goreum, Goreum!'

"It is well known that Fox visited Gibbon at Lausanne; and he was much gratified by the visit. Gibbon, he said, talked a great deal, walking up and down the room, and generally ending his sentences with a positive case; every now and then, too, casting a look of complacency on his own portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which hung over the chimney-piece—that wonderful portrait, in which, while the address and vulgarity of the features are refined away, the likeness is perfectly preserved. Fox used to say that Gibbon's 'History' was immortal, because nobody could do without it—nobody, without vast expense of time and labour, could get elsewhere the information which it contains—I think, and so Lord Grenville thought, that the introductory chapters are the finest part of that history; it was certainly more difficult to write them than the rest of the work.

"Fox had the highest admiration for Lord North; he considered him a consummate debater. He thought very highly, too, of Dr. Laurence's speeches, and said that they only failed in making a deep impression because his manner of delivery was so bad. He disliked Sheridan's famous speeches at Hastings; 'trial' yet they fascinated Burke; and to them Fox attributed the change of style which is visible in Burke's later compositions. He did not greatly admire Burke's celebrated 'Reflections.'

"Malone was one day walking down Dover Street with Burke, when the latter all at once drew himself up and carried his head aloft with an air of great hauteur. Malone perceived that this was occasioned by the approach of Fox, who presently passed them on the other side of the street. After Fox had gone by, Burke asked Malone very eagerly, 'Did he look at me?'

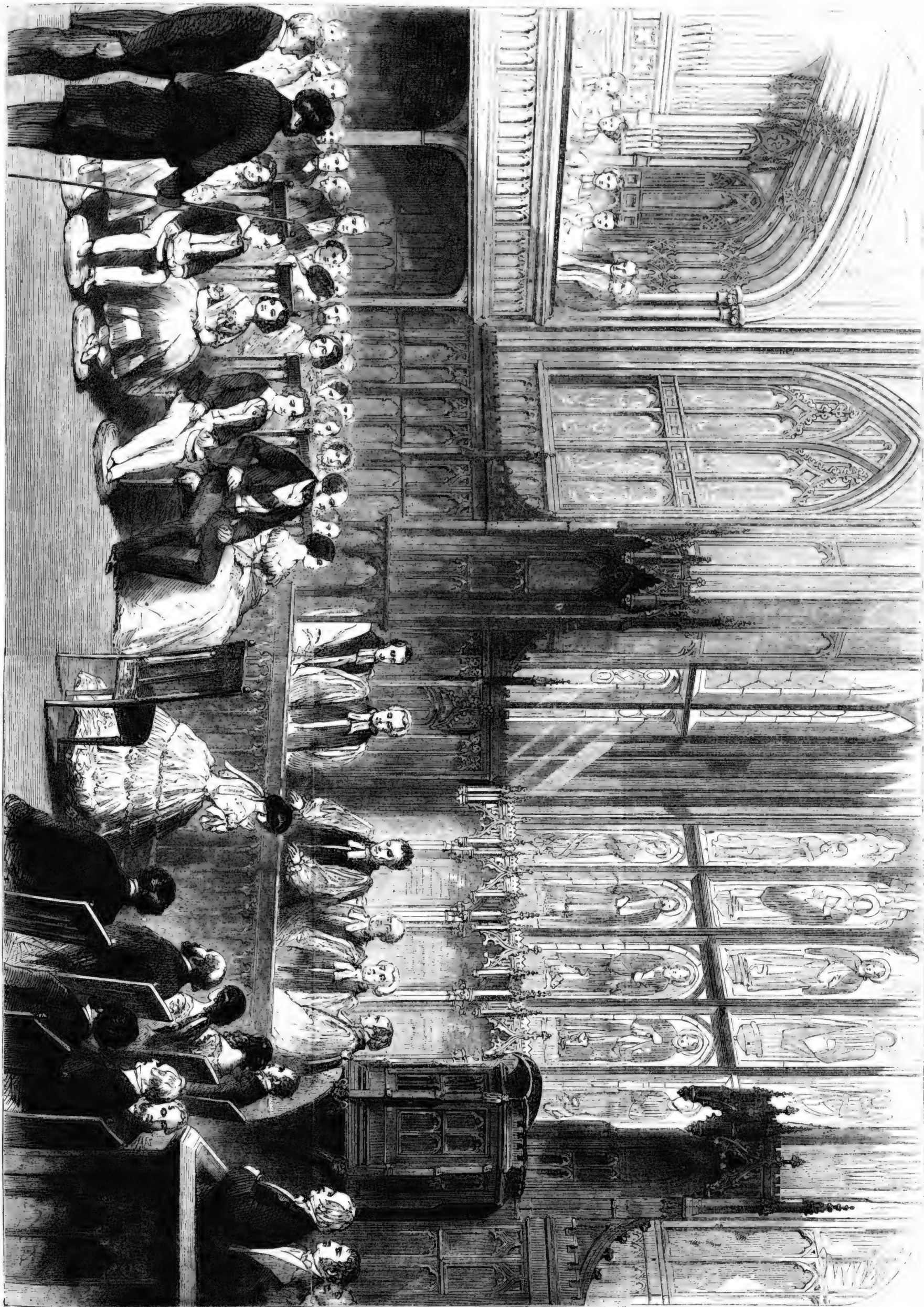
"Fox once said to me that 'Burke was a most impracticable person, a most unmanageable colleague—that he never would support any measure, however convinced he might be in his heart of its utility, if it had been first proposed by another; and he once used these very words, 'After all, Burke was a damned wrong-headed fellow, through his whole life jealous and obstinate.'"

THE FIRST LOVE OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

"Eugenie Désirée Clary, the daughter of a merchant at Marseilles, was the first love of the Great Napoleon. Joseph Bonaparte married her sister Julie. Désirée was already attached to a young Swedish merchant, but her father would not allow the union. Napoleon pressed his suit with ardour, but without success. One of his vehement sayings to her remarkably forecasting his future career, has been quoted, 'I will give you the most splendid existance; perhaps I may pass like a meteor, but I dare to assure you that the memory of my passage will remain behind.' In June, 1795, Napoleon writes to Joseph, 'Désirée asks me for my portrait; I am going to have it painted; you will give it to her if she still wishes for it; if not, keep it yourself.' The attachment, if it ever existed on her part, soon died away; and during the following winter, Napoleon met Josephine, whom he married in March, 1796. In 1798, Désirée married Bernadotte, then distinguished as a general and a diplomatist. Twelve years rolled by, and the Duc de Ponte-Corvo was elected Crown Prince of Sweden. He arrived at the capital of his future kingdom with his wife, now in the bloom of womanhood. A great ball took place, at which was present a Burgess of repute, a man of influence, married, and the father of a family; with this honourable citizen, the Crown Princess went forth to dance—he was no other than the Swede, her former lover; and from that day, whether as Crown Princess or Queen of Sweden, Désirée Clary has always paid a generous attention to M. Adresson, the wealthy banker of Stockholm. He was still living when we were in Sweden (1850), having attained a good old age, and holding a distinguished position in his order."—THE DANCE AND THE SWEDS, BY C. H. SCOTT.



THE PRIVATE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN THE CHAPEL OF THE TUILERIES.—(SEE PAGE 214.)



THE CONFIRMATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

CONFIRMATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On Wednesday, the 20th of March, three days after the birth of the Imperial Prince of France, the Princess Royal, the eldest child of one of the best and most exemplary sovereigns that ever adorned the throne of England, underwent the ceremony of confirmation, ratifying in her own person the fulfilment of those vows which had been undertaken for her by her sponsors at her baptism. This ordinance, which, as the principal person concerned of the highest or lowest rank, is apt to be too lightly looked upon as merely an observance of routine, and one which necessarily follows a profession of the Church of England faith, has, nevertheless, its own peculiar significance; and, in the present instance, was of a peculiarly interesting character. It is our fate to live in days when sectarianism is more prevalent than at any other time, when not only are the varieties of dissent more numerous, and more recognised, but when, unfortunately, there is a greater amount of schism and division among the members of our Established Church. It is a matter of most heartfelt congratulation that in our Queen, the head of our Church, and the defender of our faith, we have an example of propriety of conduct, and rectitude of religious demeanour, which the best of us may study with advantage. We are all too ready to notice the slightest trips and stumbles of our neighbours; we are all too glad to point out that such and such a distinguished person evinces Tractarian lapsings by his attendance at so and so's church, or of Evangelical backslidings by his presence at so and so's chapel; but, up to the present moment, and after a reign of nearly twenty years, the breath of religious scandal, that worst of all vicious reports, has had no opportunity to sully the fair fame of our Queen. May it for ever so remain! An exemplary wife and mother, and a charitable and truly religious woman, by her unimpeachable conduct she has done more to uphold the status of her people and her crown than can be easily conceived. It is something to possess a Sovereign whose private life will not only bear examination, but will shine more brightly from inquiry. If we look round upon neighbouring kingdoms if we even look backward upon our past rulers, how many are there that will stand the test? On Wednesday, accompanied by her husband and surrounded by her children, she sees her firstborn take upon herself the ratification of the promises originally made for her, and subscribe herself a member of that church in the pure and simple faith of which she has been brought up. Since her accession to the throne of these realms, Queen Victoria has had many occasions of just pride and happiness, but, knowing her to be as true a woman as a sovereign, we doubt if she ever felt more really proud and happy. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chester and Oxford, and the other chaplains of the Court, having taken their places, at 12 o'clock the Princess Royal entered the chapel leaning on the arm of her father, who no longer resembles the portraits which crowded every printshop window fifteen years ago, but who, if his baldness and stoutness have detracted from his youth, has gained from them dignity. Placing his daughter in a chair in front of the communion table, the Prince retired to a seat on the left hand side of the pulpit, next to her Majesty, and in a line with the five other royal children. Opposite to them were seated the King of the Belgians, Godfather of the Princess Royal; the Duchess of Kent, the Godmother; the Duchess and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe. The principal officers of state and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were seated immediately behind the Royal family, and the remainder of the company invited were dotted about in pews on either side of the chapel.

The service commenced by a hymn, sung by the gentlemen and boys of the Royal Chapel of St. George. Mr. W. G. Cousins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ.

The Bishop of Oxford read the Preface, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony and concluded the service, the Princess kneeling before his Grace. The Archbishop at the close delivered an exhortation, and part of the 268th hymn was then sung by the choir.

The ceremony was more of an affecting than an imposing nature, for all the persons concerned, except the necessary attendants, were either relatives or connections of the Princess. The costumes of the ladies, though elegant, were not dazzling; while the gentlemen, for the most part, wore the Windsor uniform, with the riband and star of the order of the Garter.

There was the King of the Belgians, whose thoughts must have wandered back to former years when he was first betrothed to a Royal English princess, the darling of her country; the Duke of Cambridge, who must have contrasted the busy battle fields recently quitted by him, with the calm religious ceremony in which he was then engaged; and the Prince Consort himself, whose advent among us seems but an affair of yesterday, and whose daughter is now not only old enough to decide upon her religious convictions, but also, so rumour runs, upon more worldly but not less holy matters.

So, the firstborn of our Queen has been confirmed in the Protestant faith. All happiness attend her future life. Should she follow in the footsteps of her parents, England need have no fear for the result.

The Court newsmen tell us that at the ceremony the Princess Royal wore a rich white silk *glacé* gown, with five flounces pinked, the body richly trimmed with white riband and Mechlin lace; and that the following royal and distinguished persons were present:—

Her Majesty the Queen, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Most Rev. Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury; Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council; the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; M. Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister, and Madame Van de Weyer; Earl Spencer, K.G.; Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort; the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G.; Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B., Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting to the Queen; the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Maids of Honour; Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Superintendent; Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Major-General Buckley, Esquerry in Waiting to the Queen; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting to the Prince; Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to the Prince; Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, Esquerry in Waiting to the Prince; Lady Fanny Howard, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Lady Georgina Bathurst, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; Baroness de Spathy; Lady Caroline Murray, of the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, Resident Chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. Lord Writtlesey Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; General Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner; Colonel the Hon. C. B. M. and Miss Phillips; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Mrs. Grey, and Miss Barrington; Sir James Clark; Colonel the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood and Lady Mary Hood; Colonel and Lady Emily Seymour; Sir George Cooper, Esquerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Cooper; Major Furtess, Esquerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; Colonel Tyrwhitt, Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel de Moerkelke, Captain Friese, and Dr. Ricken, the Gentlemen in Waiting on his Majesty the King of the Belgians; Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Becker, Mr. Glover, Miss Hildyard, Madame Rolland, Mademoiselle Illhardt, and the Master of the Household.

"REDAN MASSEY'S" RETURN HOME.—Lieutenant Massey, of the 19th, has just arrived in Dublin, from the Crimea, by the steam transport *Andes*. The nature of his wounds not allowing him to proceed to London, he has taken up his residence at No. 27, Molesworth Street, in order to have the advantage of the eminent surgical advice which Dublin affords. This youthful officer, who acquired so much distinction at the sanguinary assault of the Redan, is an object of great sympathy and admiration wherever he makes his appearance in the city; and, moving about cheerfully on his crutches, is an excellent specimen of the bold and handsome Irish soldier—likely to be as much the idol of his fair countrywomen as he was of the noble Irish fellows he led to the desperate assault.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Power most talked of at this particular crisis in Europe is Prussia. Her admission to the Conference has been a cause of delay to the negotiations; the alliance meditated between her Royal Family and that of England is an event of great interest; and some social catastrophes (such as touch the public more vividly than political ones) have followed each other very quickly in her capital.

Prussia has for some time met with hard measure in this country. The "Times," animated by a hostility to our own Court, which it scarcely keeps within the bounds of decency, delights to attack her. Yet the King of Prussia is popular with his own subjects, and we never meet a German of the cultivated middle classes who does not speak of him with personal respect. His policy in the war, whether good or bad, has been a national policy, as much as our own. Prussians dislike the French, more than they fear the Czar. They still remember what they suffered from Napoleon; they have not the same interest that we have in the defence of Turkey; and they are in much more danger from Russian hostilities. These are no contemptible reasons for avoiding war as long as possible; and if anybody supposes that we made war entirely without personal motives, he is a hypocrite or a fool. Different policies are determined by different positions; and what is rational at London is not necessarily rational at Berlin.

When our public is stirred up against Prussia as a "despotism," it is likewise a good deal deluded. If the King is more powerful there, the aristocracy is less so than here; and the university system, and educational system, give the masses a far better opening than here. Distinction in science and learning is far more honoured and rewarded. The administration over the kingdom enlists its general ability far and wide; and though the nobles are stricter in point of pedigree and marriage than in England—and are in such respects a higher and more exclusive body than ours—they have less weight in the whole national scale as compared with ours. This is precisely because the monarchy is more powerful; a modern monarchy that means to govern must strengthen itself somehow, and the Prussian one strengthens itself by the people and the universities. It has an able administration; and the official shot the other day, in a duel, for doing his work only too well, exhibited the rare spectacle of a man who was at once a court favourite and a popular one.

When a writer tries to set people against this kind of government, he is in reality doing the work of oligarchy—and in England this means money. The Court's enemies in Prussia want a feudal noblesse in power; Court enemies in England want six families or so in power, every other one of which would in Prussia be esteemed *parvenus*. So that an Englishman who apes Montalembert in France, or the "Junkers" in Prussia, who raises a cry of "liberty" against the Crown, whether of England or Prussia, is fighting for the system which gave us Hudson in Parliament, Mr. F. Peel in the War Office, and lost us Kars: the system of "Dowb" and Lord Cardigan, of the Redan repulses, and the filthy hospitals, and the shallow graves in the Crimean mud. All these things belong to bad administration, and bad administration is inevitable where two-thirds of the time of the governors is taken up in squabbling as to who shall govern.

We are aware that it will be some time before people will understand the "ins" and "outs" of all this, and comprehend, for instance, that the opposition to Life Peerages was part of it. Nevertheless, we shall try our hand at helping them occasionally; and the present opportunity is inviting, since some people, more knowing than wise, have raised a disproportionate amount of "indignation" at the Prussian alliance. What are the dangers to the public—the wide public—from the proposed marriage of our Princess? The young Prince—as we have learned on good authority—is accomplished and amiable. He is a Protestant, and so fulfils the first and most important political condition of such matches. The interests of Prussia and England are in important matters alike, and there is a fundamental similarity in blood between the peoples, which is itself no mean consideration. The families have been united before, for the mother of the great Frederick was a daughter of the House of Hanover. Of what are we to be afraid? That, in some twenty more years, when Russia wants another war, Prussia won't allow us to fight her? Is that it? But is anybody such a maniac as to have these apprehen-

sions; or not to see that for war purposes public opinion is quite strong enough already; that we cannot expect to be friends for ever with France; and that as we must have allies somewhere, we may as well secure them where there is similarity of blood and religion?

A careless reader, perhaps, reads the journals every day without noticing the artfulness with which they handle facts. The "Times"—which has an interest in supporting PALMERSTON, who has an interest in renewing the war—now, being sore with France for not wanting to fight when she has got all she needs by fighting; the ingenious "Times," we say, is making the most of ("working" is the phrase) the French losses in the Crimea. "Our own correspondent" has been there, as elsewhere. His letters breathe of silence, cold, want, and death, in the French camp—

"Omnia sunt deserta, cunctant omnia letum."

—according to him. The French are suffering heavily. But the fair inference is, that they suffered more severely than we did in the winter of 1854-5, when the "Times" was always praising them; or that their arrangements are not such models of excellence as we have constantly been told; or that their soldiers are less fit than ours to bear continued inaction, and a prolonged rough life in camp. In fact, a reaction (as usual) is on foot against our praise of everything French; and the Duke of Cambridge, at the Mansion House, showed a proper firmness in asserting the perfect equality of our troops in point of condition with theirs. But it is humiliating to reflect that the public mind is swayed, first by a picture of one side of matters, and then by a picture of the other, according to the convenience and designs of agitators or governments!

No doubt, "honourable members" are employing their Easter recess in getting up the Kars blue-book, and what papers are yet accessible on the American matter. With regard to the first, heavy "explanations" devolve on Mr. Redcliffe for his whole attitude towards General Williams, while General Simpson will have to answer for refusing to Omar Pacha the means towards an expedition which both the English and French Governments concurred in permitting. As to the American matter, the more we consider the controversial details, the less we incline to concede to the Yankees that they have as much ground for complaint as we once thought. These two points will be the great theme of Parliamentary debate, assuming, as everybody now does, that peace with Russia is certain. There was a "hitch" announced in the beginning of the week in the Conference, but it seems difficult to believe that anything can save off the amicable chances now. People have got familiar with the name and idea of peace—no trifling gain in itself—and we see symptoms, which we shall take good care not to be influenced by, of a disposition once more to advocate disarming far and wide of all kinds, without reference to the dangers of the future, or the constitution of the world, such as all experience has shown it to be.

SHALL WE WHIP THE BRUTES?

WITH respect to wife-beating, we have heard it asked whether the punishment of whipping (which Mr. Dillwyn, immediately after the re-assembly of Parliament, will propose to place in the discretionary power of magistrates to inflict), whether this punishment would not "degrade" the brutes who should suffer it? Would it change our ruffian class into ornaments of society? Would it "reform" their barbarous hearts and their degrading habits—would it turn child-kickers and wife-beaters into fond parents and gentle husbands? All such queries, in cases like the one under consideration, constitute that rubbish of argument with which every proposition of importance—the instant it becomes the theme of wide-spread and miscellaneous debate—is certain to be overlaid. These solemn and admonitory appeals are the product of strong but vague wishes, in persons of a weak understanding, highly cultivated—persons who do the largest habitual quantity of meditation with the smallest proportional quantity of thought. Persons of that kind ask—Would this particular species of punishment eradicate the vicious propensities and bad dispositions from which has proceeded the delinquency punished? Well, we think not. They next ask—Which is better, to punish a delinquency, or to prevent it? No one can hesitate how to answer this: to prevent the crime is better. Obtaining these "concessions," the objectors to Mr. Dillwyn's proposed experiment, and, indeed, to every similar suggestion, proceed to draw their triumphant conclusion against his measure, forgetting that precisely the same reasoning would warrant a conclusion against all punishments in the case of any offence, no matter what. Since you grant, they say, that your new penal process cannot eradicate the evil dispositions which are the cause of the crime, and since you also grant that it is better to prevent it than to punish it, why not prevent it at once? In the name of philanthropy, why not? Let it be done. No punishment ever yet in use among men has been able to uproot the badness which had caused the act it punished; and, what is more, neither have any other means yet succeeded in quite removing from the face of the earth the moral seeds out of which offences spring. But two truths remain truths for all this: first, the existence of a punishing machinery for crimes actually perpetrated does not prevent the simultaneous existence of reformatory processes for their prevention to the greatest extent possible, nor the introduction of as many new agencies of the kind as you please, nor their indefinite multiplication afterwards and perpetually. Every instrument to its proper work; and, though the work of one may be far better than the work of another, yet the instruments are not, if interchanged. In the second place, punishment does act, in its sphere, for the prevention of some crimes, and especially on the part of him who is under the penal restraint, whatever it may be.

As to the "degradation" of a whipping for child-beaters and wife-beaters, we advise Mr. Dillwyn to say plainly that degrading it is, and that this is precisely one of the reasons why he recommends its adoption. A person is powerfully restrained from doing or incurring what is deemed, in his own circle, a degradation. To strike to the earth a pregnant wife, to kick her, to jump on her, to drag her by the hair of her head around her garret,—all this is not considered by the persons in question to degrade them; but to be whipped for it, we are now told, will be so considered by them. Then whip them for it. It will "hurt their conscience" to treat them thus; then hurt their consciences. The very argument most used and pressed against the proposal is an unspeakably powerful argument in its favour. Meantime, "moralise" these persons as much as you please. If you moralise these men sufficiently, there will be none to whip. Let it be remembered that no one asks punishment for the crimes that are, but only for those that still unhappily may continue *not* to be prevented.—*Morning Post*.

THE POPE AND HIS IMPERIAL GODSON.—A complete and magnificently adorned set of baby clothes, with all the requisite apparatus suited to the first wants of his Imperial godchild, have been prepared by the Pope's orders, with all possible despatch; and, after much discussion, the eminent cardinal has been fixed upon who is to have the honour of representing the person of the Pontiff at the baptismal ceremony at Paris. It has been decided that, next to going in person, the most complimentary thing for his Holiness to do would be to send Cardinal Patrizi, who in his character of vicar-general is habitually considered to be acting for and representing the Pope. Cardinal Patrizi's family is also one of the oldest amongst the Roman noblesse, and his personal character and intellectual attainments are such as to create no uneasiness with respect to his wishing to meddle in political or diplomatic intrigues.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AT ACRE.—With reference to the recent debate, Sir Charles Napier writes to the daily papers:—"Sir James Graham stated in his speech that I had advised Sir Robert Stopford not to attack Acre; and Admiral Berkeley went further, and said that the night before I told Sir Robert Stopford that if he sent him into the position marked out for him his ships would not swim for half an hour. My reply is not correctly reported, and I have to request you will give insertion to this letter. I stated in my reply that upon my honour I did no such thing; and I now beg to say that there is not one word of truth, or even a shadow of truth, in those statements; they were got up to damage me."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

CANNODORF WATSON has declared Liban, and all the Russian ports in the Baltic, in a state of blockade.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE EAST is said to count no fewer than 30,000 sick in the ambulances and hospitals—the cases being chiefly scarlatina and typhus.

THE FAMOUS KING OF THE GIRTSIES, SAMUEL COOPER, died suddenly the other day from disease of the heart, being sixty-two years of age.

M. HORACE VERNET has just finished a grand picture of the Battle of the Alps, painted to order for Prince Jerome.

ART SCHEFFER has just finished a portrait of Charles Dickens, which we hear is destined to adorn the Royal Academy Exhibition this year.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES has finally voted the law authorising the extradition of political offenders.

THE POPE has conferred the Prefecture of the Congregation of Discipline upon Cardinal Della Genga.

THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD is said to have become a Roman Catholic.

MR. BUCHANAN, ex-American Minister, left London, last week, for Paris, where it is his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Hague.

LORD PALMERSTON has the reputation of being able to converse with fluency in a great number of the living languages of Europe, than any other Englishman known to fame.

THE ANNEXATION OF OPDE is denounced by "Le Nord" as an abominable spoliation attempted to be justified by "lying pretences."

"JUPITER AND HIS DAUGHTER," the oratorio by Herr Reintaler, of Cologne, mentioned some time ago as being in the hands of Mr. Hullah, will be produced at St. Martin's Hall, on the 16th of next month.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, DAUGHTER OF THE FRENCH, arrived on the 13th at Nervi, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans.

THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS IN ALL COUNTRIES are invited to meet at Brussels in the month of September, 1856, "to discuss the means of ameliorating the condition of the working classes."

COMMANDANT FAYE, the orderly officer who was charged with the mission of announcing to the Municipal Commission of Paris the birth of the Prince Imperial, has been gratified with a pension for life of 10,000*fr.*

THE "NOUVELLE DE HAMBURG" has a rumour that after the closing of the Paris Congress, Turkey will be represented by a Minister Plenipotentiary at the German Diet.

THE MARQUIS OF TRIVULZIO has just died at Milan, and left one of the richest private libraries in Italy, and a magnificent collection of medals.

GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Bombay, has accepted the permanent Under-Secretaryship to the India Board, vacated by Sir F. Robinson.

THE ALLES have commenced the demolition of the enclosure-wall round St. Asaph.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT and her husband have just contributed the sum of £1872 towards the Nightingale Fund, being the proceeds of the concert given by them at Exeter Hall.

SIR G. HERBERT has been added to the commission of general officers appointed to inquire into the allegations in the Crimean report, in the room of Sir T. Mahon, whose health does not permit his attendance.

THE SULTAN has authorised the publication of a newspaper in the Arab language.

SIXEN PRISONS, three of whom are Lazarists, and a number of Sisters of Charity, are on their way to Constantinople, where the typhus fever is raging.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS have, in honour of Napoleon's heir, voted 200,000*fr.* to be bestowed in charity.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR is at present engaged in effecting a complete codification of all the military and naval laws and regulations.

THE OFFICIALS AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD have received orders to suspend work of every description originally intended for the Black Sea, and no more ammunition is to be shipped from the arsenal.

THE DOVER TOWN COUNCIL have unanimously agreed to an address to the French Emperor, congratulating his Majesty upon the birth of an heir to the throne of France.

MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, in a letter to the "Times," asks for a public subscription for M. Kossuth, who is, he states, in straitened circumstances.

THE RE-OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, this season, being now definitely settled, Mr. Lumley has gone to Paris and other continental cities, to make the necessary arrangements.

THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE ITALIAN LEGION arrived at Malta last week, and were reviewed, with about 4,000, on the 15th.

MR. KESHAU, M.P. for Stockport, has given £500 to the building fund of the Mechanics' Institution in that town.

MR. ADAM BLACK, M.P., was, on Tuesday, entertained at dinner by the book-selling trade of Edinburgh, at Barry's Hotel.

MR. WHITESIDE, M.P., late Solicitor-General for Ireland, has been lecturing at Belfast, on "Rome, Ancient and Modern."

MR. DAVID WADDINGTON, the Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, intends to become a candidate for the borough of Cambridge at the next general election.

DOST MOHAMMED, the Khan Sirdar of Cabool, has taken possession of the province of Candahar, and Persia is sending troops against him.

THE MANCHESTER LEAGUE LAND SOCIETY has resolved upon winding up, after sustaining losses amounting to £30,000.

THE SUM OF £300 has been forwarded from Bath to the London Committee of the Nightingale Fund.

THE GOVERNMENT has ordered 500 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Winchester to be purchased for the purpose of forming a permanent camp.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON has this week voted an address of congratulation to the Emperor and Empress of the French on the birth of their son.

THE CHIEF ACCOUCHEUR, M. PAUL DUROIS, has received 30,000*fr.* (£12,000), Dr. Courcier 8,000*fr.*, and the assistants 6,000*fr.* each, for their services at the birth of Napoleon's heir.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOMS AND LEVYERS are fixed this season for the 10th and 20th of April, and for the 16th of April and 7th of May next.

THE LORD MAYOR gave the usual Easter dinner at the Mansion House, on Monday, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lucan, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Gladstone being among the guests.

ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE FIRES that has recently occurred at the East end of London, broke out on Monday morning, at the premises known as the Black Box Tavern, High Street, Wapping, which was attended with a serious loss of property and almost fatal results to three persons.

LORD WORSLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough, has intimated his intention of appearing as a candidate for the Borough of Great Grimsby, at the next election, on "the Liberal political opinions of his family."

THE "AUSTRIAN GAZETTE" announces the death and burial at Warsaw of General Popoff, hetman of the Don Cossacks.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has consented to preside at the 82nd anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society on the 16th of April.

THE DUCHESS REGENT OF PARMA and her children returned to their capital on the 17th from Venice.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT is desirous, at the same time that he opens the Isthmus of Suez, to solve the great problem of African geography—that of the sources of the Nile.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, it is stated, will be pulled down by Government, with the view of erecting a new street in the space at right angles to Piccadilly, the buildings to be devoted entirely to the learned societies.

THE TWO PRINCIPALITIES, it is said, will be united under the rule of Prince Eugene de Savoie Carignan (born 14th April, 1816) grandson of the grand uncle of the reigning King of Sardinia.

GENERAL VIVIAN, according to latest accounts, has completely recovered from his late illness.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF has, it is said, received considerable reinforcements by the Caspian Sea and Tiflis, and has now 15,000 cavalry under his command.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMERS held one of their meetings on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Jacob Bell, the druggist, made a humorous speech.

THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT has moved a body of troops to the frontiers of Parma.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, it is rumoured, meditates a very powerful expedition to Madagascar, to punish a massacre lately committed there on French colonists.

THE 2ND REGIMENT OF THE ANGLLO-ITALIAN LEGION embarked at Genoa on the 20th on board an English ship bound for Malta.

MR. WESTERTON, who is one of the promoters of the suit now pending with the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, has, after a most exciting contest, been elected churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, for the ensuing year.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

I SPENT two hours the other afternoon at the Portland Gallery (I mean to go again); and the fact that forced itself most upon my mind as I strolled away, was this: that, as I believe it must be a most difficult thing to paint a good picture, and that, as there are few men who attain to any eminence in the painter's art, except after many years of hard toil, anxiety, and failure, it is a little unjust to criticise the works of young, and, in many cases, most promising artists as if we were dealing with the productions of Trafalgar Square, or any other locality where great stars are supposed to shine.

This, however, appears to be the spirit in which art critics visit exhibitions of pictures, and the result is, that I really believe there is no other profession in the world that meets with so little indulgence and consideration from the hands of the press; simply, as it were, from not remembering that we must all have a beginning. The artist's beginning after he has painted his picture, is to exhibit it; it is part of his professional study to see how it bears out when surrounded by others; and this experience, he cannot gain elsewhere than in London. The provinces give him no such opportunities of trying his hand, as they afford to many students of other arts; he must, from the very nature of his calling, come out at once.

These remarks, I think, apply to a large class of pictures in the present exhibition (the ninth) of the National Institution of Fine Arts (an injudicious title, I would suggest, as not explaining in any way the nature of the society). There are, of course, plenty that are utterly beneath remark of any kind; but I am happy to testify to very many that would do credit to the walls of any gallery. These in some cases come from tolerably well known and experienced hands, but generally from the class I venture to put in a word for.

We have the same able landscapes from the Messrs. Williams, Percy, Boddington, &c.—if anything, more able than usual—particularly one by the second gentleman (No. 38), "A Storm Gathering on Cader Idris, North Wales," which, to my mind, is one of the finest pictures of the class I ever saw; and to its truth any one who has been much amongst the mountains must testify. I would also call attention to the works of Mr. Dearle, an artist that Mr. Ruskin, at one time, I believe, had great hopes of, but who, since he has thrown off the trammels of pre-Raphaelitism, is no longer upheld by that great authority. He exhibits, I think, the largest picture he has painted (No. 127) "An Autumnal Evening, North Wales," which is truly beautiful. Mr. Hulme has some nice fresh landscapes, which bear strong evidence of judiciously painting on the spot, particularly No. 144, "Cottages at Lyford, Surrey;" and Mr. Britton Willis, with his "Morning Frost in Ploughing Time," No. 88, and several other pictures of the same class, shows an amount of power which goes far to rival the productions of Rosa Bonheur, Sir Edwin Landseer, or Sidney Cooper; indeed, there is to my mind so much good in them, that I can only wonder why, with such talent, he has not as great a name as any man (or woman) for cattle subjects. His pictures are, to say no more, quite as original in their style of treatment as any that come from the brushes of the illustrious names I have quoted. Amongst many unimportant but meritorious works (for you see I have no method in my walk through the rooms), a little picture, called "Nut Gathering," No. 48, by Mr. Powell, struck me as a charming bit of truth, if the girl's head and face had been a little more carefully drawn.

I fear the Exhibition is not very strong in good figure pictures, but my visit was so short, I am hardly prepared to say much about them. I saw Mr. Lander's, the President, No. 335, "James Watt and the Steam Engine," the great fault of which appeared to me to be the utterly unnecessary extent of canvas he had covered. Why will people paint such large pictures? surely it cannot pay, looking at it in no other light; and surely it would be twice as interesting in this case if the picture were only a quarter as large, for then the expression, which is really good, would, I think, be more strongly felt.

Next week I trust to be able to find some more meritorious food for my remarks, which certainly this week have not been unkindly severe.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

FIRST NOTICE.

A STROLL through the gallery of the British Artists, in Suffolk Street, and a couple of hours spent in examining the thirty-third annual exhibition of their pictures, convince me, more strongly than ever, of the great increase of manumission among the rising members of the profession. I find stale old conventionalities followed with as much zest as the newest vagaries of pre-Raphaelitism; I find daubs and smudges in ludicrous imitation of Turner, recumbent cattle, almost absolute reproductions of Sidney Cooper, and historical pieces which could not have been painted had Michael never lived. I find young men bestowing an enormous amount of time, energy, and talent, upon one peculiar *genre* of picture, which, year after year, they reproduce, and doubtless sell for high prices; and I find others treating bad subjects in a worse manner, and yet admitted and well hung. My impression is, that this year's exhibition will not greatly tend to increase the fame of the Society, for though there are many pictures of first-class excellence, some there are so egregiously bad, so repulsive in their subject or ludicrous in their execution, as to suggest the idea that nothing less than the presence of a friend on the hanging committee could have warranted their acceptance.

It is doubtless my bad taste, but I am no believer in the pictures of Mr. Huristone, the President of the Society; I do not like his "Tomb of the Forum Romanum" (No. 199); nor his "False Aescania with presents for Dido" (No. 135). His drawing appears to me false and defective, and his colouring smudgy. In No. 9, "Calves and Sheep," Mr. Horler has painted an excellent little picture, perfectly true to nature; and No. 11, "Streathill, on the Thames," by Mr. Boddington, is one of those glorious English landscapes which scarcely any artist can paint so well, with that well-known masterly effect of the sun shining through the clouds which this gentleman and several others of his class invariably introduce. A sea scene, No. 18, with a view of the "Hermitage Rocks, Elizabeth Castle, Jersey," by Mr. J. J. Wilson, is most excellent, and more like Clarkson Stanfield's touch than anything I have yet seen. Mr. Hill's "Hayfield," No. 25, though rather too light in tone, is nicely painted; as is also No. 37, "Early Morning," by Mr. Dearle. I am no admirer of Mr. J. B. Pyne's Italian sketches, and therefore Nos. 38 and 65, one of the "Pontine Marshes," and the other of the "Castello d'Ostia," in both of which animals, supposed to be buffaloes, but looking more like horned hippopotami, find no favour in my eyes. Mr. T. Roberts has two delightful pictures—No. 45, "The Beauty Spot," and No. 568, "The Exercise of the Fan," painted with great *verve*, freshness, and facility. There is a pleasant absence of conventionalism about this artist which leads me to hope great things from him. A female figure by Mr. Baxter, called "The Lily," No. 43, is pretty and elegant. No. 74, "Sunday Morning" (why, the artist knows!) represents a young lady knocking at a door, and is remarkable for the extraordinary sameness of colour throughout it—the young lady's hair, face, dress, and hands, the door and the knocker, being of one tint. Mr. Morgan gives us a capital rustic boy, after one of Hunt's models, "Blowing Bubbles" (No. 77). To me the most striking picture in the collection is Mr. Buckner's "Ursula of Valtri," No. 107, a female figure of a stern and almost rugged beauty, but full of life and passion. No. 109, "Christ in the Wilderness," by Mr. Woolner, is strained, unnatural, and repulsive. Two gentlemen, rejoicing severely in the unromantic names of Stubbs and Gosling, have painted two very pretty little pictures, Nos. 112 and 113, the first being a view of a French ruined farmyard, the second a bit of English woodland scenery. The latter artist has another picture, No. 151, "The Wild Wood," the treatment of which is equally clever, but rather more extravagant. "The Druid's Temple, Cumberland," No. 130, by Mr. I. P. Pettitt, must have been produced under an aberration of intellect, and should therefore be passed by with pity. No. 158, "A visit to the Warren," is a delicious bit; the wax dummy of a barber's shop, dressed in a suit of Moses' clothes has gone out shooting, and is sitting down gazing vacantly before him, with his gun between his legs, while a wary-looking dog is eyeing the muzzle of the said gun much in the same manner as Mr.

Pickwick regarded Mr. Winkle under similar circumstances, and is edging closely up to his master to avoid having the charge lodged in his head. "Caught napping," No. 172, by Mr. Peol, represents a big-headed girl, who has evidently escaped from a show, tickling with a straw an equally monstrous boy, who is asleep. Who on earth would have such a picture as this constantly before his eyes? In "The First of the Season," No. 173, by Mr. Pidding, the head of the old fisherman is characteristic and life-like. I wish I could accord as much praise to a wretched daub, called "Hay-makers," No. 193, by the same artist.

One of the safest artists at this Exhibition is Mr. G. Cole, whose landscapes are carefully painted, and show great observation, freshness, and clever manipulation, though perhaps there is a little tendency to theatrical exaggeration in some of them. His genius is, however, so prolific, that it would be impossible to notice each work in detail. Perhaps those that struck my fancy most were Nos. 198, 504, 533, and 591. Mr. Alfred Clint has the same knack of industry, and paints alike freely and naturally. His best contributions this year are No. 551, "Near Barnmouth," and No. 575, "Entrance to Lynton." Mr. J. Danby has introduced into a view of Loch Katrine, No. 165, one of those wonderful sunset effects for which the Danby family are unrivalled. The light thrown over this picture is so intense that it is almost painful to the eye.

For Mr. W. West I have but unqualified commendation. His pictures, and there are several of them, seem all painted with care, skill, and forethought; and I do not think that there is another artist in England who could depict stern rocky nature with such fidelity.

I must leave the rest of the oil-paintings, and all the water-colours, until next week.

THE LOUNGER.

THOMAS CARLYLE AND CHARLES DICKENS.—Speaking of Prussia reminds me that, allured by the prospects of Peace and the talk about a Prussian (in all probability) alliance, in royal and official circles here, Thomas Carlyle is applying himself with vigour to ferret out his long promised biography of the great Frederick, which he more than once has abandoned or suspended. It will be published in four volumes next Christmas. There is some gossip about, too, about a new work by Charles Dickens, who, as you will have seen, has returned from Paris, and has been more than usually active of late at literary and dramatic public meetings. The origin of the talk of work is an attack made upon the eminent novelist by Count Montalembert, the celebrated French writer and politician, who, in a recent publication, with more zeal than knowledge, accused Mr. Dickens of having excited the poor against the rich in his social fictions; in fact, of being an English Eugene Sue. Dickens, it is said, intends to publish a reply to the Count, which will appear simultaneously in French and English, in Paris and London.—London Correspondent of Manchester Advertiser.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The salary of the clerk of the House is £2,400; that of the clerk assistant, £1,750; that of the second clerk assistant, £1,250. There are four principal clerks, at average salaries of £950; six senior clerks, at average salaries of £897; twelve assistant clerks, at average salaries of £774; twelve junior clerks at average salaries of £762; and two accountants, at average salaries of £605.

LIFTING AT EASTER.

AN antiquarian, to be a good antiquarian, must be a cynic. Who can read of our ancient customs without feeling his heart slam to with a violent gust of rage at the gawling weaknesses of man? Oh, how frail is human nature; how very fond of cakes and ale, how unblushingly given to kissing, and graspingly attached to a silver sixpence!

What a smell of brewing is there about the ancient year, with its Leet-ale, Lamb-ale, Whitsun-ale, Clerk-ale, Bride-ale, Church-ale, Scot-ale, Midsummer-ale, and a thousand such beer-barrel feasts! How terrible is it to reflect that, whenever ale was drunk, cakes were eaten and kisses given, or bought off with the fine of a silver sixpence! A good man (with perhaps a disordered stomach) has poured forth his alliterated wrath, foamed up his rage against ale and cake feasts, calling the custom the "sole Monarch of the Month, high steward to the stomach, chief gamester to the gullet, prime peer of the pot, protector of the pan-cakes, first founder of the fritters, carle of eggs-baskets, first favourite to the trying-pan, and greatest bawsh to the butter-bowles." We are sorry he doesn't mention kissing or the silver sixpence, for he seems to have been a rare hand at invective. Perhaps, after his virtuous exertions, he felt tired, or it might have been that he couldn't pitch upon any other alliterations.

We could snarl at the impurity of this world until our teeth ached with the wind of our breath; we could howl at its moonshine vanities until no pulmonary wafer could cure our hoarseness. Why should malt liquor have such a hold on man's affections? What is the reason that cakes should influence our natures, or kissing have any sway over our emotions, or a dirty little silver sixpence have any weight in our moral balance? Oh that we could send our hearts as easily as our watches to be cleaned and repaired!—that some great philosopher would, with the magnifying glass of wisdom fixed in his eye, examine, by the bright gas light of truth, our inner works, strengthen our mind-springs, cleanse our mechanism, and regulate our movements!

Most of these customs began, it is said, with religion, and have ended in—what? Feasting and lugging, with a "sup of ale" and a kiss by turns; now a mouthful of cake, and then a little sixpence to stuff into the pouch.

Was the bounty of claret given to the world that the hop should turn out the grape and the quart pot destroy the wine glass. We quarrel not with the feast, but with the cheer feasted upon. Are our digestions so good that cakes should be preferred to the velvet-skinned peach, the sweet-breathed melon, or the golden-coated pineapple? To kiss before a multitude is vulgar; to buy off a kiss with sixpence is criminal. It is secrecy that gives to love its power, truthfulness, and importance. The embrace before the mob, instead of raising up thoughts and feelings that render existence a pleasure and the ceremony a delight, only raises the shout of laughter which degrades the man. If custom imperatively commands us to kiss one another, let the tree-hid lad, and not the open street, be appointed for the ceremony; let the birds and bees be the only witnesses, and then all mankind will willingly and dutifully comply with the ordinance. As for the little silver sixpence, the very subject is so degrading that we shall not even enter upon it. Sixpences may do for boys, but with an active leg and a pointed boot, what MAN would withhold his kick?

For some hundred years, there has existed in England a custom so extraordinary, so wonderfully curious, that Mr. Kenny Meadows could not, for the life of him, refrain from making a drawing of the strange proceeding. It appears that, in the northern counties, but more especially in Cheshire and Lancashire, men on Easter Monday go about the streets in gangs, and whenever they meet with a lady, they—even though she should be very beautiful—force her to submit to what is called a "lifting" or "heaving," which consists in raising her in a horizontal position three times from the ground. For performing this task, all the honest fellows require, is what is delicately termed "the reward of a chaste salute," which those damsels, who are what is ridiculously styled "too coy to submit to," may get exempted from by a fine of a silver sixpence, and receive a written testimony which secures them from a repetition of the ceremony for that day.

Now comes the more marvellous portion of this marvellous custom. On the Easter Tuesday the women claim the same privilege, and pursue their business in the same manner. Bands of determined females, wives, widows, and maids, parade the streets, like lionesses, seeking whom they can devour. Should an unfortunate man be espied, he is instantly chased, and, despite all appeals to the police, or cries for help, seized upon. One or more (Heaven protect him!) take hold of each leg, and one or more (mercy on him!) grasp each arm near the shoulder, and then up he goes flat upon his back into the air. Then is the poor fellow forced to kiss the demons in female form all round, or if he is "too coy" (poor pigeon!) he must in like manner part with his little sixpence.

This is very sad: no wonder a virtuous man has styled it "a dangerous, rude, and indecent diversion." Let us hope that, as civilisation advances, a gentleman will be enabled to walk in the public streets without being insulted at each step he takes. Surely the Society for the Protection of Males should interfere.

Mr. Meadows has shown to us in his illustration the perilous rudeness to which all men are exposed. The unfortunate youth (his costume tells us that he flourished in the sixteenth century, thank goodness!) has just un-

dergone his heaving torments. In a half-fainting condition he is about to be released by his persecutors, when a widow, taking advantage of his momentary unconsciousness, forces him to kiss her. He mechanically turns his lips to hers, shaping them somewhat as if sipping sweet coffee. We trust, that after this public exposure—taking away the youth's character, as it were—she was lady enough to do him all the reparation in her power, by offering him her hand, heart, and fortune.

We always have "special correspondents" in a back office, ready to be despatched at any moment to any place. In order to lose no time, we usually keep them dressed in travelling costume; that is to say, with a cap on and a railway wrapper round their knees, a copy of the "Times" under

to this ceremony. In answer to my inquiries, she said 'the sensation of being raised was not an unpleasant one. No, the men were not rough. It was usual to wrap the gown tightly round the form, in the same manner as when using the skipping rope. She invariably wore new kid boots, for the look of the thing, like. Once a gentleman had made her an offer of marriage, as he was raising her in the air for the third time; so that these innocent amusements were not without their use. Everything depended upon who the lifters were. Unless she had accidentally left her purse at home, she preferred paying the silver sistance to being saluted. On one occasion, when she tendered the fine, one of the lifters, an Irish gentleman with remarkably fine large teeth, declared it was a bad one and, although

broken, though, unfortunately, the paving-stone on which she fell was, and it cost her a good bit of money to have it repaired.'

"A young gentleman, with light ginger hair, pale green eyes, and a cream-coloured complexion, who is known in the town as an extensive fancier of tame rabbits, and supports an aged mother, gave me the following painful description:—

"One Easter Tuesday, he was seized upon by some young ladies, who instantly took hold of his legs and arms, and lifted him up. He called for help, but although a policeman was standing close to, the fellow only laughed, and did not interfere. One of the young ladies who had hold of his sock, had long nails, which caused him much pain. His shoes fell



OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS, NO. II.—LIFTING AT EASTER.—(DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.)

their arms, a box of sandwiches and a toothbrush in their pockets. Having been informed that Manchester was usually the scene of these terrible sports, we immediately ordered one of our gentlemen to go down to that city, and report fully on the subject. The following is the letter we have received:—

Manchester.

"Sir,—In pursuance with your request, I have visited this town, and made full inquiries about the ancient custom of heaving on Easter Tuesday.

"The first lady I saw was a young lady of pleasing manners and expression of countenance, who informed me that she had often been subjected

he kept it, kissed her all the same. She particularly remembered this circumstance, because the fellow had a rough beard, was evidently a smoker, and had paraken of onions for breakfast.

"An aged lady, of robust stature, was opposed to the custom on account of its great danger. 'As an instance, she would only mention that on one occasion some wild young gentlemen sized upon her, and insisted upon heaving her. They with much labour succeeded in lifting her twice, for she was of a full habit, and no doubt heavy. The third time, through some bungling, they let go their hold, and down she fell on to the pavement. Nobody could imagine her agony. For a week she could not sit down to her meals with any comfort. But, thank Heaven! there were no bones

off in his strugglings, and one of them he never recovered again. Even before the proper time, the young ladies began saluting him. They also pinched his legs and arms until they were quite spotted with blue, like brawn. One of them, a butcher's daughter, also tickled him, making him bend about and writhe. They lifted him about eight instead of only three times, and as he came down he was invariably bumped. His mother heard his screams, and rushed out with a fire shovel, when his tormentors ran away, each one pulling his hair as she left him. His hat, nearly a new one, was thrown up into a tree, where it stuck, and, whilst he ran to fetch a pole, a boy sent a stone through the crown. He thought 'heaving' on Easter Tuesday a very rude and indecent sport, and so did his mother."

BARON MANTEUFFEL, THE PRUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The admission of Prussia, as one of the "five great Powers of Europe," to the Peace Conference at Paris, is considered an event of such importance, that our readers will, doubtless, feel interested in the accompanying portrait of the Prussian Prime Minister, who has taken his place at the council table of the Plenipotentiaries.

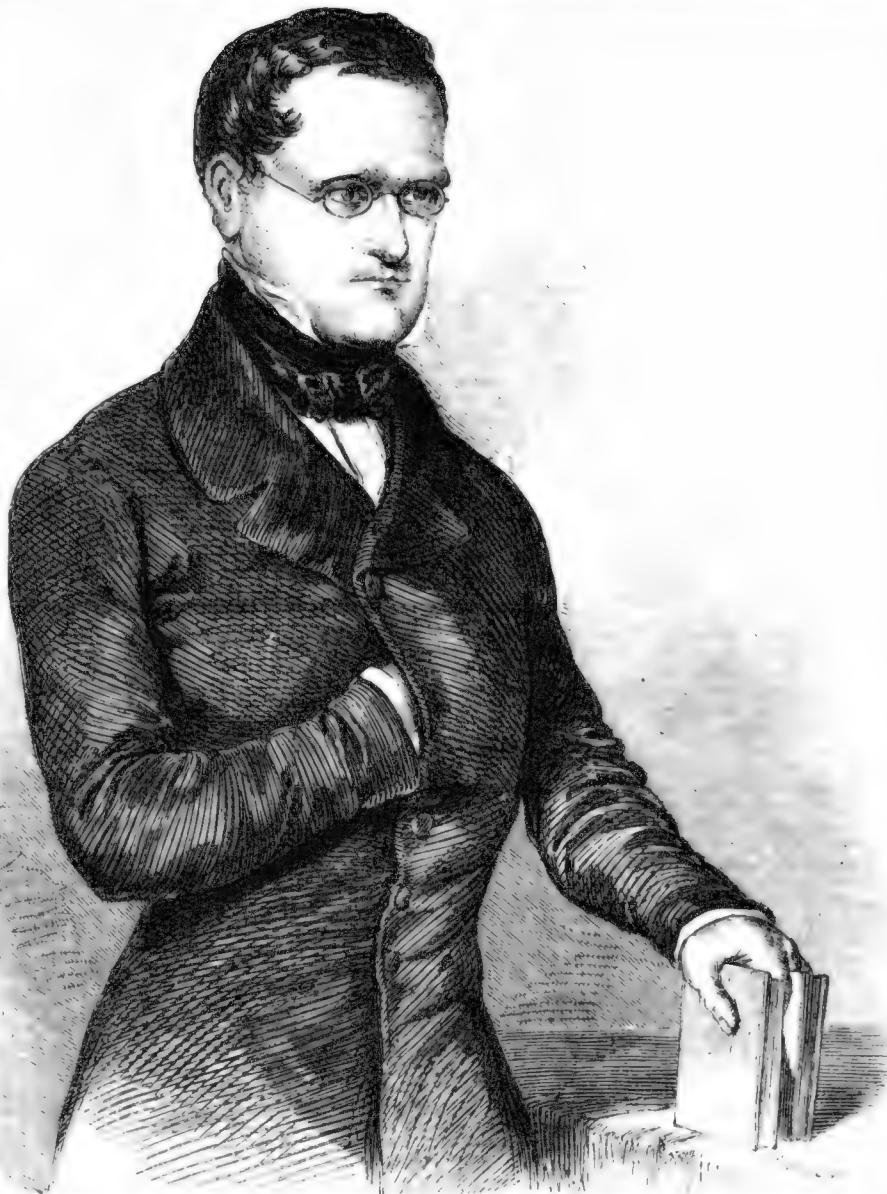
Otto Theodore, Baron de Manteuffel, was born at Lubben, in the province of Brandebourg, on the 3rd of February, 1805, and springs from a family which ranks among the petty nobility of Prussia.

At the age of seven, he lost his father, but was, with his brother, educated by an uncle, and completed his studies at the University of Halle, applying himself more particularly to law and political economy. On leaving the University, he went to Berlin; was, in 1829, attached to the tribunal of finance; and afterwards entered the political administration. He acquired such a high reputation for ability while exercising the functions of judge at the tribunal of Luckau, that he was regularly chosen every year as the representative of Brandebourg at the Provincial Diet. In 1841, he was promoted to the functions of judge of the Superior Regency of Königsberg; and in 1844, he was attached to the Prince of Prussia with the title of privy councillor. The following year he entered the Council of State, having at the same time the direction of the second division of the Ministry of the Interior.

Baron Manteuffel was still in this position in the autumn of 1848; the year when Europe was in convulsions, when kings were flying from their subjects, and subjects from their rulers. At that period, Count Brandenburg, who was entrusted with power and with the task of suppressing a revolution, would, it appears, have experienced much difficulty in finding colleagues of name or distinction; but, as his sole reliance was on the sword of General Wrangel, the Count did not consider such colleagues indispensable to his administration. Under such circumstances Manteuffel was nominated Minister of the Interior, and when some kind of order was restored throughout the kingdom he contrived by an exhibition of administrative abilities, and a profession of free trade principles to secure the good will of a large party among the middle and commercial classes.

Having thus made himself useful and popular, Manteuffel was, in December, 1850, on the fall of General Radowitz, elevated to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at Olmutz, immediately surrendered to Austria, on all questions of German policy, the points for which Prussia had, for more than two years, been contending with more or less earnestness.

At length, in January, 1852, Manteuffel was placed at the head of the Administration, as President of the Council. Since that period his name has been intimately associated with the Muscovite policy of the Court of Berlin. Perhaps, however, it would be paying the President of the Council too high a compliment to believe that he has been anything more than the tool of those from whom that policy has, in reality, received its impress and direction. With us, the Cabinet is the Ministry; but in Prussia, it means in fact little more than the secretaries of the king and his staff. Manteuffel, when elevated to high office, is described as having been without comprehensive views, from his previous career, and quite a stranger to those branches of knowledge essential to a statesman.



BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, PRUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

WINDOW GARDENING, AND THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.—NO. 5.

As the season advances, preparations are everywhere being made to do honour to the advent of spring flowers, and decorative floriculture seems destined to an unusual, indeed, unprecedented development, in the present season. The celebrated pottery and china works of Messrs. Minton and Co., have been in full activity; and the magnificent designs for flower-vases and flower-stands in Palissy-ware, exceed in richness of design and almost equal in execution the best works of the originator of the art. On walking through the ware-rooms of Mr. Mortlock, of Oxford Street, where a fine display is made of all the best patterns of Minton and Co., we were much struck with the excellence of the designs of the vases and stands intended as receptacles and supports for flowers. The colour of the grounds of some of this beautiful "ware" is extremely beautiful, especially a delicate bloom-like pink, and a soft blue-green, both of which form a beautiful relief to rich designs in the very best style of art.

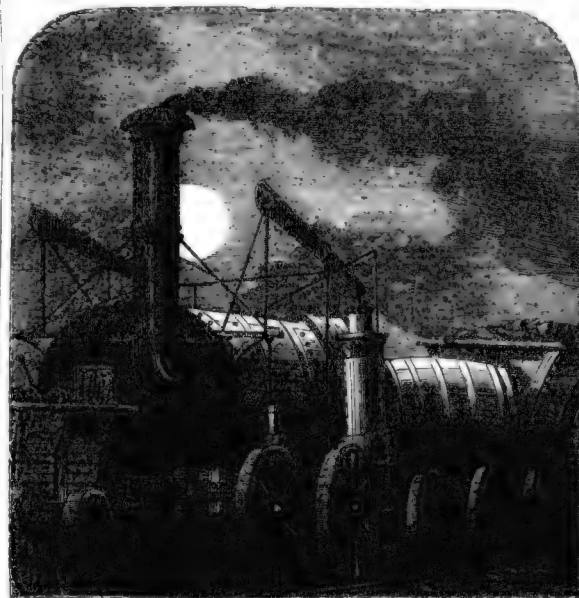
The stand and vase in the centre of our illustration are intended to form a noble and magnificent object in the recess of a drawing-room window. The stand is hollow—in the style of the well-known garden-seats of the same ware—and the ornaments are richly tinted with gold colour, blue, and green upon a white ground. The vase, which can be used either with or without a rich saucer to match, is enriched with the same tones; but the flowers of the festoon, in high relief, are of their natural colours. It might be thought that, in such a position—that is to say, on a receptacle intended to contain flowers—the imitative coloured sculpture would have been out of place; but the high glaze of the "ware," and the cleverly-managed tones of the tinting, prevent the idea of any rivalry of the imitative with the real flowers from occurring even to the most hypercritical. Indeed, as we witnessed the combination (a superbly-grown Ghent azalea in full bloom being placed in the vase), the effect was most satisfactory, and a very attractive object was produced. But one objection occurred to us, which was, that the cost of the stand (six guineas), and that of the vase (three guineas), placed it wholly out of the power of the many to indulge their taste in the acquisition of such a magnificent luxury. We examined a lower stand, the cost of which was only three guineas, but then the effect was reduced in a still greater proportion than the price. It must not be thought that we consider these beautiful works of art—for such they are—to be dear. On the contrary, we think them very cheap; but as their price evidently places them above the means of a very large section of our

readers, we sought for a mode of producing an analogous effect in a less expensive manner, and suggest the following plan, which only involves the expenditure of shillings instead of guineas.

The effect intended to be produced is shown in the pair of stands and vases placed on either side of the Minton-Palissy vase and stand in our illustration. They are merely wooden frames—such as may be made by any ordinary carpenter—with glass panels, ornamented by the well-known process now termed "Potichomanie." The wooden frame is intended to be painted white, with a few lines of gold colour, and to be highly varnished. The glass panels, which need only be common crown glass, about two feet high by ten inches wide, would cost a mere trifle at the present low price of that article; and the ornament is, of course, supposed to be supplied by the ingenious floricultural amateur. In case the reader may not know the process by which glass is now so frequently ornamented, as described, the following brief outline of a process that will answer equally well may be supplied:—Take a piece of good paper, of the size of the glass panel, and make upon it the required design. That shown in our illustration is formed by giving a pleasing shape to the panel by a scroll-work of pale gold colour, beyond which the space is filled up with rich turquoise blue, while the centre of the panel is left white—the ornaments upon which are green foliage turned up with pink. When the outline of the design is perfect, trace it on to another piece of drawing-paper of the same size, in order that it may be quite clean. Then size the paper with isinglass or gum-dragon, and colour the ornaments with colour ground in water, to which a little isinglass size must be added. When the design is quite dry, cut it out very accurately—cutting all the ground away—then dip the ornament so cut out into isinglass size, and while wet, lay on the glass in the position required, to which it will adhere closely. When perfectly dry, paint over the centre of the panel an opaque white ground, and on the other portion a blue ground. The white may be simply white lead, with a little isinglass; the blue, pale ultramarine subduced with white, with the addition of a little emerald green to give the turquoise tone. These grounds should be painted on very solid, as they serve also to fix and protect the ornaments in their places. When dry, the glass panels may be fixed inside the frame, just as a simple pane of glass is put into a window; prepared as described, they will produce the effect of the richest porcelain, especially if the design be good. The square vases, to receive the flower pot, which surmount these pedestals in our illustration, may be constructed in a precisely similar manner. They may either be lined with zinc, so as to receive themselves the mould in which the flowers are planted, or be merely the receptacles for a large flower-pot, which may be concealed with moss. We have seen a pair of jardinières constructed in this manner at the cost

of a few shillings, which formed really very splendid objects. The flowers with which they are furnished in our illustration are merely polyanthus, but the effect of that simple spring flower when so treated is very striking. These plants are now in bud, and can be purchased at 2d. per root, if none are to be found in the home garden. About eight roots should be placed in a large pot, and kept well watered in shady places till well established. They would be ready to place in the "jardinière" in the drawing-room in about a week, and where they would form for a very considerable time a most attractive object.

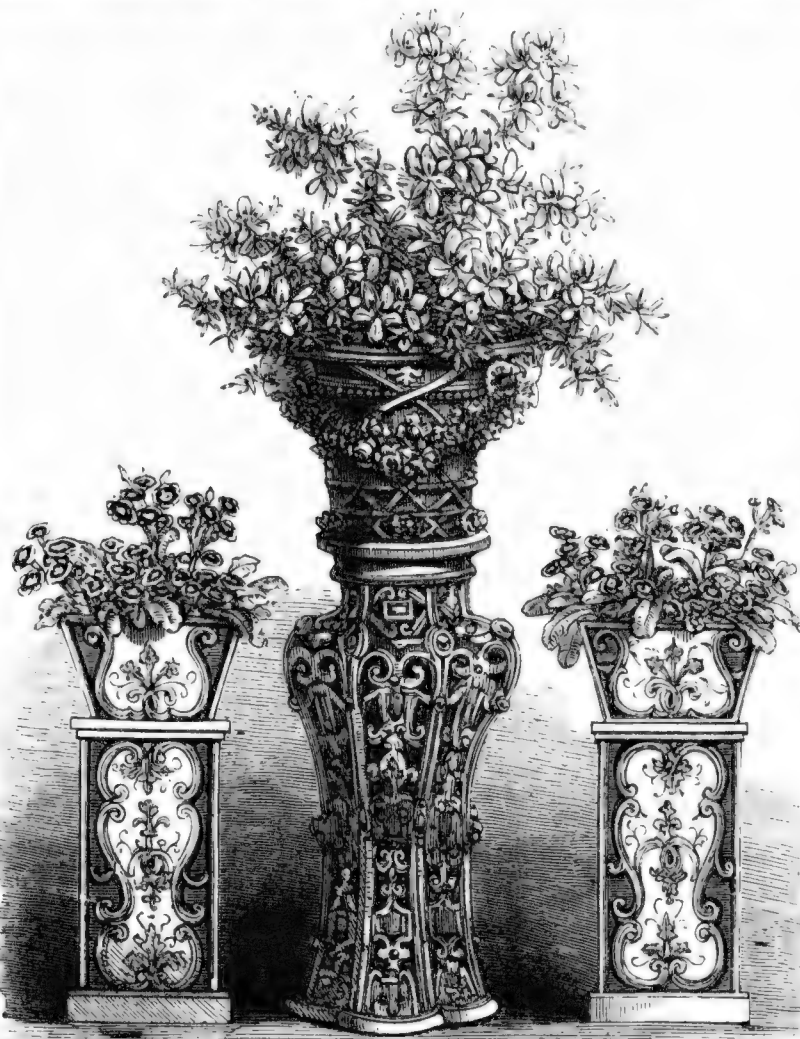
A CORNER FOR THE CURIOUS.—NO. 2.



ONE OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVES.

It is little more than thirty years ago, when on the river Tyne a large fleet of peculiarly-formed vessels was to be seen daily employed in the carriage of coals to the ships from the "staiths," which projected into the river from the various colliery tramways. At that period, there was only one very small and ill-constructed steam packet for the conveyance of passengers between Newcastle and Shields, and against which so much prejudice existed, that the majority of persons preferred the covered wherries, which, for some centuries before, had been in use; yet, so slow and uncertain was this means of transit between the two towns, that persons in a hurry often found it advisable to walk the intervening distance, which is about eight miles.

The collieries situated away from the river, had tramways of wood, let into the ordinary roads in such a manner as to form wheel-tracks for carriages. These, drawn by horses, were the only means thought of for bringing the coals to the river bank. Some of these tramways were nearly as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth or James I., when the increase of London and other causes began to overcome the prejudice against the use of "sea-coal." Many of the tramways passed amid green and shadowy woods and other pleasant places, and we have often thought when wandering through them, of the difficulties that beset travellers at that time. Even at a more recent date, in 1673, day coaches were consid



FLOWER STANDS AND VASES.

dangerous, and it was suggested that the multitude of them in London should be limited, and not more than one be allowed to each shire to go once a week backwards and forwards, and to perform the whole journey with the same horses they set out with, and not to travel more than forty miles a day in summer and twenty-five in winter. The arguments are in favour of these proposals were, that coaches and carriages were necessary to the public, destructive to trade, and prejudicial to the land, because, firstly, they destroyed the breed of good horses and made men careless of horsemanship; secondly, they hindered the breed of watermen, who were the nursery of seamen; thirdly, they lessened the revenue.

In 1703, the road from Tetworth to London (less than 50 miles) was so bad that the Duke of Somerset was obliged to retreat on the road.

In March 1739 or 1740, Mr. Pennant, the historian, travelled by the stage, then no respectable vehicle for country gentlemen, and in the first day, with "much labour," got from Chester to Whitechurch—20 miles; and, after a "wondrous effort," reached London before the commencement of the sixth night.

Without entering into an account of the rapid improvement of the English roads soon after the time of Pennant, we may mention that at about the date 1765, the colliery tramways underwent considerable improvement, by plating the wooden rails in many parts with iron; stone-ways were tried in some instances, but were not found successful; and in course of time the old tramways were covered with cast-iron rails laid on the old foundations. Inclined planes, with fixed steam engines, also came into use; and at the same time the idea of a locomotive engine was attracting attention in various directions. In 1805 a machine was used on a tramway near Northyr Tydyl, and soon after this the "Iron Horse," shown in the engraving, was placed upon the wagon way of the Wylam Colliery, from Wylam to Newburn, on the Tyne, near Newcastle, and greatly astonished all who saw it drawing along, at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, from 15 to 20 wagons of coals, making all the while a horrible and smothering noise, difficult to describe, and sending forth at the same time fire and dense clouds of black smoke. We have often, when a boy, ridden behind this grim-looking machine, and watched with curious feelings the movement of its wing-like machinery. George Stephenson was then beginning to make way, and had provided several improved locomotives for Heaton Colliery.

In 1816-1817, patents for improvements in locomotives were taken out by George Stephenson, in connection with Messrs. Podd and Losh; and in 1825 the projection of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway afforded a further opportunity for their development. The opposition to the use of steam engines on this line of railway seems singular enough at the present day; still it was very great. The use of horses was, however, found to be too expensive, and George Stephenson having stated that he could work a locomotive with safety at a rate of from six to eight miles an hour ("I knew," said he, "that if I told them more than that, they would look upon me as more fit for a lunatic house than to give evidence in the House of Commons"), a reward of £500 was offered for the best locomotive engine. A trial took place in October, 1825—only 27 years ago!—of the steam locomotive engines which were offered in competition. Of these, one was withdrawn at the commencement of the experiment. The "Novelty," by Brithwait and Ericsson, met with an accident; and the "Sanspareil," by Hackworth, attained a velocity of 15 miles an hour, with a gross load of 19 tons, but at length gave way, owing to an accident; the remaining engine, constructed by Robert Stephenson and Mr. Booth, succeeded in performing more than was stipulated.

The contrast between the date mentioned at the commencement of our article and the present time, is remarkable: the old and clumsy fleet has vanished from the Tyne; a railway carries passengers from Newcastle to Shields in a few minutes; numerous steam vessels sail upon the river, some of large size, which travel to various and distant ports. On the colliery railway hundreds of locomotives are at work, and miles of iron rails spread over a wide extent of the civilised world; and, in addition to other wonders, the electric telegraph will, ere long, outstrip the power of Puck, the fairy, and "put a girdle round the world in (less than) forty minutes."

THE SADDLE FRUITS—THE TIPPERARY BANK.—Nothing reliable has been permitted to transpire respecting the private examination of Mr. James Sadler, before the Master in Chancery. One of the gossiping rumours, however, is to the effect that the fair name of certain parties in England having had dealings with John Sadler, has been considerably tarnished by the disclosures of Mr. James Sadler. A Dub in letter in the "Belast Mercury" says, that forgeries, in the shape of promissory notes, to the amount of £25,000, have been committed by John Sadler on Mr. William Bagnall. It is whispered that the Tipperary Bank was not completely registered, or that there had been some defect in the registry of the shareholders, which would render their responsibility very questionable under the Act of Parliament, and in all probability vitiate the claim in law which the depositors would otherwise have on any individual shareholder. It is said in corroboration of this statement, that the Tipperary Bank shares have never been quoted on the Stock Exchange, and that they were never introduced there, for the purpose of avoiding the inquiry which should precede their admission as a marketable commodity.

THE "ESTABLISHED CHURCH" AND THE WESLEYANS.—Several meetings have been held within the last few weeks at the Rectory House of St. James's, Piccadilly, with a view to causing an amalgamation of the Wesleyan body with the Church of England. A committee has been appointed, who recommend a petition to Convocation, and express their opinion that the property of the Wesleyans should remain intact, and that they should be allowed to retain their ordinary customs, but should, if possible, be induced to revert to the principles of their founder by receiving the sacrament in the parish church only. It is said that this movement has its origin in some well-known preachers of the Wesleyan body.

THE MORMON EXODUS.—One day last week, an extraordinary scene was witnessed at the New Street Railway Station, Birmingham. A fine ship, the Enock Trail, having been chartered to convey a cargo of Mormons to the United States, en route to their settlement in Utah territory, three hundred men and women, boys and girls, formed the contingent supplied by the Birmingham district. They left by the half-past ten train. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many hundreds of their relatives and fellow saints assembled at the station to bid them farewell; and in spite of the efforts of an instrumental band to cheer the spirits of the females, some very affecting scenes were witnessed. They sailed on Saturday from Liverpool. There were 900 on board.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION AS THE CAUSE OF FIRE AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—It was stated by Mr. Thomas Grieve, the scene painter, that he had always considered the little property room a dangerous place. Oil was used by the property men. It was not so much used by scene painters. He once returned to Covent Garden Theatre, after a long absence, and found in one spot a heap of rubbish, chiefly sweepings from the painting room. When the property man was about to remove it, it began to smoulder and emit heat. Had such rubbish been allowed to lie in any part of the "shop," it would be quite sufficient to lead to the fire, under the circumstances which had been detailed. Cotton waste, oily rags, tow, and saw-dust may all be placed in such positions, or near such other substances, as may cause them to ignite. The result does not occur invariably, as in the better known instances of chemical action; but it occurs positively, in certain cases, which are the source of greater danger, because of the uncertainty. Tow is constantly used in Theatres for staling figures and various other purposes, especially about the pantomime season. Sawdust, Mr. Braidwood states that he has seen catch fire from the breakage of one of the flasks of Florence oil in the packages used, just at the time when the sun was shining in that direction. It is worth remarking, though perhaps not applying to the present case, that the carpenter's shop is lighted by skylights.

TWO SHIPS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Martin, Captain Christie, and the Saracen, both of Liverpool, were totally destroyed by fire in the river Mersey on the 11th of last January, the flames or sparks from the one setting light to the other. Both belonged to the same proprietor. No lives were lost.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The repairs on the line between Cambridge and Norwich are being vigorously proceeded with. Substantial brickwork is being built at some of the wooden bridges pronounced by the Government Inspector to be in a dangerous condition; and one line of rails is closed in various places, for the purpose of replacing the old sleepers. At the same time it is only right to state that the trains are worked with punctuality.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT ROY-FIELD.—This culprit, whose execution is fixed to take place on Monday, the 31st instant, for the murder of his wife and three children, still continues to exhibit that dull taciturnity which he has displayed since his conviction. He persists in reiterating his former statement, that the whole scene of the murder is to him a dream and a delusion; he still declares he has no recollection of it, and clings to that statement with obstinacy. It is the opinion of the Governor and other authorities of the goal, and all those who have visited and conversed with him, that he is perfectly sane, and had a full knowledge of the crime at the time of committing the murder. He does not deny the justice of the sentence, and expresses no hope of his life being spared.

JOTTINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH.

Dipped into "Raikes' Journal," of which my friends, the Longmans, had kindly sent me an author's copy. Lord! as Mr. Pops would say, to see what an appetite the public has for gossip and personal anecdote, even when the objects of it are as dead and obsolete as the early kings of Rome! The look is the success of the season, though it has nothing to tell you but about the Duke, Sir Robert, O'Connell, and such old-world folks. Yet Coombe's and Madres are benighted by anxious inquirers asking, "Is the second volume of 'Raikes' in; a most interesting work; keep it for me when it returns," and so forth. Well! one is lucky to be a literary man and have books sent one by the publishers! *Alas!* If old Raikes' journal is so successful, dealing as it does with people that are dead and gone, could I make a bit with extracts from my own journal, kept from day to day, and showing the very day and body of the time, its form and pressure? Lake Raikes, one moves in the "first sulkies," as James would say. Shall make a proposal on the subject to the Editor of "The Illustrated Times." If Mrs. G. and the children can get a summer trip out of the transaction, it will be something, and as I have kept a journal these thirty years, the trouble will be nothing.

To the Club in the afternoon. M. there, full of the confirmation at Windsor yesterday, and talking in his usual inflated style—"Beautiful and thrilling sight; the lovely Princess symbolising royalty and womanhood on her knees before the representative of religion," and so on. The Princess Royal is an interesting and intelligent girl. I had a good view of her at Woolwich, when the Queen reviewed the siege train just returned from the Crimea. The Princess was dancing merrily on the platform to the music of the band, and as the day was extremely cold, even a Princess Royal must keep her feet warm. A good deal of talk about the Prussian alliance, the marriage of our Princess Royal to the son of the Prince of Prussia, and the curious scene in the House of Commons last Friday, when Palmerston and Disraeli united in lauding Prussia as Protestant, constitutional, and what not. This miracle is of Prince Albert's working, of course; he must be a wonderful man to have talked over both "Pam" and "Dizzy." Why, the Premier's organ, the "Morning Post," was but the other day denouncing Prussia and recommending a blockade of her ports, and Lyndhurst's invective against Prussia last session out-Lynderhurst Lyndhurst in virulence. Well! the longer one lives, the less surprised one is at anything.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21 (GOOD FRIDAY).

Much to my surprise, found no leading article in the "Times" beginning, "On this, the anniversary, consecrated by the church to commemorate one of the most solemn," &c., &c. Read a review in the leading journal of Raikes' book, and was strengthened in the determination to publish my own, if possible. Sounded Mrs. G. on the subject, who said, "For Heaven's sake, Frank, don't print anything about me!"

To church with Mrs. G. and the children. A good sermon on Christian unity, evidently in reference to the recent proposal of House, the banker (*Mem.*—He is the proprietor of "John Bull") to draw closer the bonds between the church and the Wesleyan Methodists, who have never looked upon themselves as Dissenters, in the strong sense of the word. I see that the Wesleyan organs look rather shy at the new movement, and want to know what their sect is to gain by re-entering a church which is full of Rationalists and Tractarians. For my own part, I say, let us have a national church. Pay all sects or pay none. The Baptist preacher, in his Zion at Bethesda Chapel, does not differ from the Archbishop of Canterbury than does his Grace from the Bishop of Oxford, who is moving heaven and earth, they say, to be appointed Bishop of London, when Charles James is translated to "another and a better world." "Sun. Oxon." is a favourite at Court, but his promotion to the Metropolitan see would go against the grain with the Evangelicals.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Called on the Editor of the "Illustrated Times," with a quarto volume of my journal, for the year 1854, as a specimen. Editor very civil, but dilated on the immense supply of available talent, and showed me letters from the first literary men of the day; and —, who would have thought it! — himself offering contributions.

Bought and read the "Saturday Review," a carefully-written, but rather pretentious weekly, without news, and consisting of original articles on politics, literature, &c. Much amused by a puff which it contained of the "Morning Star," the new penny Metropolitan daily, which was started last Monday, by some Manchester men of the Cobden and Bright school. The "Saturday Review" puts its poor little penny contemporary on the back, and hopes that it will be a formidable rival to the "Times"! How candid, how condescending, some readers will say. Ah! there are wheels within wheels. The conductors of the "Saturday Review" were on the "Morning Chronicle," when the latter, under Peelite auspices, attempted to "put down" the leading journal, and they still see no opportunity of showing their spite against the "Times." Hayward, the translator of Faust, and the author of the virulent article on Disraeli in the "Edinburgh," is one of the great guns of the "Saturday Review."

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

To the club in the morning. A good deal of conversation with P. on the American difficulty. P., who is an anti-Palmerstonian, and has been in America, says that he is delighted with the new embargo, as, should a war with America be imminent, the Opposition, or the section of it which follows Disraeli, is ready to condescend with the Peellites and the Manchester men, and throw out the Premier as a firebrand and a dangerous man. The whole influence of the Court, according to P., will be brought against Palmerston; and some of the aristocratic Whigs, who wish to see Lord John reinstated, will turn against the Ministry. There never can be, according to P., a satisfactory feeling between England and America so long as Palmerston is in office. The Americans will never forgive him for his supposed share in the attack on Washington, and his denunciation of the Ashburton capitulation. P., and those who think with him, do not give the Premier sufficient credit (?) for a determination to keep office at all hazards, even at the price of knocking under to the Yankees. A war between America and England would be a fine thing for France and her commercial marine; and —, who has just come from Paris, pretends that Napoleon will do his best to fan the flame of discord between the two countries.

In the evening, to the Lord Mayor's dinner—very splendid—no falling off in the mayoral hospitality, in spite of the sweeping reforms of all city affairs which is threatened. Was struck by two things, both significant—the presence of *pork*, and the absence of the leading Ministers. The presence of pork typifies, I presume, the tolerance and liberality of the Lord Mayor, who really looks his position better than many a Christian; and the absence of the Ministers means, that they are not going to patronise for the nonce Jewish emancipation. The only Ministers present were two juniors and tyros, Lord Duncannon and that blunt pig Lord Wodehouse, the Fred, Peel of the House of Peers, who returned thanks for the usual toast. On the other hand, the opposition Peellites and Disraelites mustered in great force, and the two chief orators were Gladstone and Sir John Pakington. How old and bald the Duke of Cambridge looks! Both the Duke and Gladstone referred to the difficult question of army reduction, which will have to be handled when peace is made—that is to say, if there be no war with America. The nation will not allow any Government to reduce our armament to the old and shabby standard; and yet how keeping an adequate force without making the tax-payer grumble? Make the soldier support himself, say I, and then he will be no expense to the nation. Let us have military agricultural colonies at home and abroad, such as the Romans had of old, and the French in Algeria have now. You make a recruit a good soldier in two years; what is it you do with him during the rest of his term of service? He will be all the better soldier if he has been made to earn his living, partially at least, by industrialism during peace. It was complained of the English soldiers, when they landed in the Crimea, that they were admirable fighters, but helpless in any other capacity; how different would the case have been had they been trained to industrial occupations! Ploughing and spade labour cannot lower the dignity of the soldier who had to dig trenches and make roads before Sebastopol. "As many victories," Napoleon used to say, "are won by the spade as by the bayonet." Let us apply the great Corsican's dictum in a wider sense than even he attached to it.

FRANK GRAVE.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY—THE "PAOLO VERONESE"

PURCHASE.

The following letter quite expresses our own views on the recent "acquisition," as it is styled, to the National Gallery. Had the picture been offered even as a gift, it ought certainly to have been refused, as being, if a genuine, at any rate a very unworthy specimen of the Master. If ever a paddleship or a desecrated dismissal, Sir Charles Eastlake deserves it for his self-proved ineptitude. Ed. L. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES."

SIR—Having just returned from the Continent with a vivid impression of the works of Paolo Veronese in Italy and in the Louvre, I write to protest against the lamentable want of judgment shown in the purchase of the picture which is now being exhibited in the National Gallery as a production of that Master. It is a picture which is not a production of that Master, but a copy of a copy, and it would have but little claim to be received as such now; for besides that its entire surface has been greatly damaged by overcleaning, there is scarcely any portion of it that has not been stripped up and repainted. So coarsely, indeed, and by so incompetent a hand, has the repainting been executed, that very little acquaintance with pictures is necessary to detect it.

But, Sir, there is strong evidence that the "Adoration of the Magi" is not by Paolo Veronese, but merely an inferior school picture. That evidence is the absence of the best characteristics of the artist. I do not forget that we are discussing a Master of the decline of the Venetian School, not one who flourished in the meridian grandeur of the Tuscan, the Lombard, or the Roman. Yet no one will deny to Paolo Veronese a certain magnificence of composition, considerable power of drawing, harmony and brilliancy of colouring, and a striking proficiency in perspective. In vain we look for such qualities in the meanly-designed, feebly-drawn, discordant, and stately-looking canvas recently imported; its Patagonian-proportioned figures on the middle plane, threatening to precipitate the dwarf-like objects on the foreground headlong upon the spectator. Who will recognise in such a production the mind that conceived and the hand that executed the pictures in the Church of St. Sebastian, and in the Pissani and Doge's palaces in Venice, the "Marriage of Cana," or even the "Consecration of St. Nicholas," which bears it? Damaged as the last-named work was by the "cleaning" of 1852, it nevertheless still bears the stamp of the Master.

And, now, a word about cost. I am not one to grudge a liberal price for a well-preserved, genuine, and favourable specimen of any Master worthy of a place in the National Collection. The price, however, of the late acquisition would be excessive, even had it been a genuine Paolo Veronese. It is well known to all who are conversant with the market value of pictures, that Paolo Veronese is a Master whose works, whether from their being frequently met with, or from their looking, comparatively, only a subordinate rank in art, are obtainable at moderate prices. To bestow £1,977, besides "travelling and incidental expenses," on such a work as the "Adoration of the Magi," is a culpable expenditure of public money.—I remain, yours, &c., F. Y. HURSTON.

9, Chester Street, Belgrave Square, March 12.

THE RUGLEY POISONING CASE—PALMER'S DEFENCE.—Mr. John Smith, Palmer's solicitor, has made an application, first to the solicitors for the Crown, and afterwards to Sir George Grey, for copies of Dr. Taylor's written reports with respect to the post-mortem examination of the deceased persons. It is contended by Mr. Smith that these documents are substantive portions of the depositions, and are needed for the defence of the prisoner; but his application has been refused on the ground that it is unprecedented.

SENTENCE ON THE RUGLEY POSTMASTER.—In our notice last week of the conviction of Cheshire for opening Dr. Taylor's letter referring to the Palmer case, we omitted to state that the sentence passed upon him was twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. The mildness of the sentence was owing to the strong recommendation to mercy made by the jury.

SERIOUS POST OFFICE FRAUDS.—The county magistrates acting for the Bath division of Somerset, were engaged for some time on Saturday in investigating charges preferred against the keepers of two post receiving-offices, by Mr. Ramsay, the Inspector-General of the Post Office. The first case was against Sarah Corp, who acted as postmistress at the Westhall receiving-office, at Weston, near Bath, and who was charged with stealing a post letter belonging to her Majesty's Postmaster-General. The prisoner was committed to take her trial at the next assizes. The next case was against Louisa Kelson, keeper of the receiving-office in the village of Twerton, near Bath, who was charged with using old postage stamps. On examining the Twerton bags, on the 13th and 19th inst. Mr. Moule found a letter on each occasion bearing a postage stamp that had previously been used. It was proved in each case that the letters had been posted by persons who had paid the defendant the money, and requested her to affix stamps to the letters. The defendant had rendered herself liable to a penalty of £20 in each case. Considering the good character which the defendant had hitherto borne, and the fact that the office would be removed from her house, Mr. Ramsay imposed the mitigated fine of £1 and costs. He remarked that the Post Office authorities were determined to prosecute every case of the kind discovered.

AGGRAVATED IRISH ASSAULT.—On St. Patrick's day, an aggravated assault arising out of a drunken orgie, was committed near Ballyconnell, Ireland. A man named Gallagher and a boy named Cassidy were so severely beaten that they are not expected to live.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR CREECH.—On Thursday, last week, a daring robbery was perpetrated on the person of Mr. Blackmore, of the Mills at Creech. He and his son coming home from Exeter, were attacked by three men. The men, who wore white smock frocks and wide-awake hats, had their faces covered with a black mask, and were each armed with a pistol. One of the ruffians immediately secured the horse by the head, while another went up to the son, and at presenting a pistol at his head, exclaimed, "If you move, I will blow your brains out." The third robber made towards Mr. Blackmore, and said, "Old chap, you are the man I have been looking for, for some time past." Mr. Blackmore asked him what he wanted; when he answered, "Your money or your life," at the same time presenting a pistol. Mr. Blackmore said he had no money about him. This, however, did not satisfy the robbers, and one of them dragged Mr. Blackmore out of the gig, and began unbuttoning his greatcoat. They then proceeded to ransack his pockets, and took from him the whole of his money (about £700). Having secured this booty, the robbers made their escape before any alarm could be given.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS JONES.—Thomas Jones, the murderer of Dr. Hope, the convict surgeon at Portsmouth, was executed at Winchester last Saturday morning. Before he died, he repented of his crime, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. From the condemned cell, he sent the following letter, viz.,—"Winchester, March 18.—To the friends and relatives of the late Dr. Hope.—It is quite impossible for me to express the feelings of deep sorrow and shame with which I reflect on the wicked deed of mine which has deprived you of one so near and dear to you. I feel I cannot depart this life without this expression of my sorrow, even though it may be suspected or scorned, as I deserve it should be; but as it will be too late when this reaches you to ask you to forgive me, I can only entertain in the hope that your Christian charity would have afforded me that comfort if there had been an opportunity. May you be found on the day of judgment among those who shall be saved! Thos. Jones." The prisoners to whom this was addressed, believing in its sincerity, and compassionating the unhappy writer, sent a reply which consoled him in his last agonies. Thomas Jones was a most extraordinary man, and some particulars of his life are to be published at his own request. It will be recollected that Jones was a convict on board the hulks at Portsmouth, and that he murdered Dr. Hope because he thought the latter treated him harshly. On the trial, a witness bore testimony to Dr. Hope's tenderness and humanity; but the attention of the Government has been drawn to the discipline of the hulks in consequence of the murder, and it is not improbable that the hulks will be abolished, as the treatment of convicts on board them tends rather to brutalise than to reform the men.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM THE MODEL PRISON.—On Saturday morning, a full description of two well-known convicts who made their escape on Thursday, last week, from the Model Prison, Pentonville, was circulated by the Commissioners of Police, Scotland Yard. The escape of the prisoners seems to be unparalleled, and beyond all previous prison breaking. It appears that the two prisoners had been some time incarcerated in the goal—one being sentenced to 15 years' transportation, and the other to 10 years. They were two daring characters; and one was a relative of the notorious Hackett, who escaped from the same place several years since. They were safely locked up in their cell late on Wednesday evening by one of the warders, and the door was protected by one of —'s locks, but by some means the fugitives succeeded in opening it; but how seems to be a miracle, for nothing whatever had been disturbed in the lock, nor was there even a scratch upon the door. The warder entered the cell at an early hour on Thursday morning, and to his great astonishment he found the cell empty. An alarm was raised; and on subsequent search being made by the governor and others, it seems that the prisoners, after opening the door of the cell, walked along the passage, where they found an iron trapdoor, weighing 300 cwt., which they must have forced up, and got upon the roof of a low building. From thence, they scaled a lofty wall by the aid of a ladder made of waxes, which brought them to the roof of the prison, where they must have encountered several difficulties; for they descended and ascended at least five or six times before they could reach the outside of the goal. The ladder was found hanging upon the lofty wall of the exterior part of the prison; and must have taken the convicts a long period to have constructed. One of the delinquents was a shoemaker, and the other a bricklayer. A meeting of the prison authorities has since taken place, and one of the officers suspended. The prisoners, of course, had on the goal uniform; and although the police have been actively engaged in search of the fugitives, they have at present avoided detection.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

THE GANG OF COINERS.—William Brown, John Aitchison, George Jackson, Louis Wilton, and George Green, were again brought before the Southwark Police Court, on Monday, charged with manufacturing a large quantity of counterfeit coin and having in their possession implements, &c., for making the same.

Police Sergeant Evans said he caught hold of Louis Wilton, the female prisoner, and found on her several half-crowns and shillings, all counterfeit. They were all in an unaltered state. She attempted to throw them away when he seized her.

George Green acknowledged having manufactured the coin, and having all the apparatus in his possession, but declared that the other prisoners were innocent.

Inspector Brennan informed the Magistrate that the prisoners were all coiners and utterers of base coin. Kitchen was a ticket-of-leave man.

The Magistrate ordered the depositions to be taken, and fully committed the prisoners to Newgate for trial.

AN OLD MAID AND A HORDE OF HALF-STARVED CATS.—Flora Rushton, a maiden lady, who was said to possess some property, attended before the Lambeth Police-court, on Monday, to answer to a summons charging her with keeping her house in such a state as to be a nuisance, and injurious to the public health.

It appears that Miss Rushton, who seemed about fifty years of age, has, for some years, exhibited so much eccentricity of manner as to be the object of considerable curiosity.

Mr. Wilton, inspector of nuisances of the parish of St. George-in-the-Marsh, in consequence of a complaint from some of the inhabitants, forwarded to him on the 13th inst., visited her premises. The house was in a very dilapidated state, the whole of the glass in the windows having been for some years demolished, and the shutters in consequence kept continually closed. By the aid of a next-door neighbour, he was enabled to obtain an entrance into the old spinster's house by the back way, and on going along the passage into the back room, he perceived the most intolerable smell it was possible to imagine, and on reaching the back room itself he at once saw the cause. A number of half-starved cats, like so many hungry wolves, came purring towards him, but at the same time kept at a respectful distance from him. Having previously learned the name of the defendant he called out "Elizabeth" once or twice, and the defendant made her appearance. He asked her how many cats she had got? She replied that she had ten only, but she used to keep as many as twenty. The floors of the back and front parlours and the bed-room of the defendant were deeply encrusted with the dung of the cats, and the stench was dreadful. The whole premises were in such a state as to be an intolerable nuisance, and dangerous to the public health. He reported the state of the place to the medical officer of the parish, and also to the authorities of the parish, and by the directions of the latter he instituted the proceedings.

The medical officer deposed that he visited the house, and found it in the disgusting state described. It was not only a nuisance, and injurious to public health, but wholly unfitted for the residence of a human being. On calling out to the defendant, she approached him with a cat under each of her arms, but he could not learn anything from her. She seemed disinclined to communicate anything to him, and it appeared to him that, in addition to eccentricity, her mind was unsound. The cats, from apparent want of care or proper feeding, seemed to him to have a mangy appearance, and, if affected with that disease, it was most improper that their owner should continue to fatten and nurse them.

An attorney, who attended on behalf of the unfortunate defendant, said his first impression was, that the present proceedings had originated with the landlord of the premises, who, he said, had been in the habit of trying his cat with much harshness, notwithstanding she had paid him her rent regularly; but, after hearing the evidence adduced, he was quite ready to admit a case of nuisance had been made out, and should be remedied as soon as possible.

The Magistrate remarked that humanity towards the unfortunate defendant herself should lead to an immediate abatement of the nuisance complained of, and he should therefore make an order that it be removed within a week.

Miss Rushton, who seemed so imbecile as to pay very little attention to the proceedings, left the court in company with a female friend who had come with her.

GREENWICH FAIR.—On Tuesday morning, the magistrate of Southwark was occupied for a long time in investigating charges against several individuals for throwing stones at, and assaulting, the police in the Old Kent Road.

The first case taken was against a tall, powerful-looking young fellow, who stated himself to be a labourer out of employment.

A police constable said he was on duty in the Old Kent Road about six o'clock on Monday evening, as the people were going to Greenwich Fair. The road was much crowded, and he took place among a number of young thieves and others. A drunken man was passing him at the time, and he was advising him to get out of the crowd, the prisoner came up to him and kicked him severely on the lower part of the abdomen and on the thighs. Although in great pain, he seized hold of the prisoner, and after a struggle, succeeded in taking him into custody.

The Magistrate said the assault was of so serious a nature that he should remand the prisoner.

The next case was against Thomas Hill.

A Police Sergeant said he saw the prisoner attempt to rescue the other man from custody. He went up to prevent his accomplishing his object, when the prisoner kicked him in the leg.

The Magistrate fined him 20s. for the assault, and in default of payment committed him for fourteen days.

Henry Brown was next charged with throwing stones at the police and injuring a constable's head while in the act of dispersing the mob.

A Police constable said he saw a lad throwing a stone, and, while taking him into custody, he received a cut on the head from a stone.

A Police Sergeant said he was on the spot with several other constables, when he saw the prisoner pick up a large stone and throw it at Taylor's head.

The prisoner denied throwing a stone, and complained of being struck on the side of his head by last witness's truncheon. He called a man and his wife and a young woman to support his assertions, but they so contradicted themselves that the Magistrate could not believe a word they uttered.

An Inspector of Police said he had two charges of felony to press against him, but the witnesses were not in attendance to-day.

The Magistrate said that the police must be protected against such violent characters, therefore he should commit the prisoner to the House of Correction for fourteen days, and at the expiration of that time the charges of felony could be entered into.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.—The amount of business transacted in national stock this week, both for money and time, has been very moderate. Prices, however, have been well supported. In many quarters, it is assumed that consols have reached their highest point of value for the present, and it is asserted that another English loan of £5,000,000 will be found necessary to pay current expenses, although there is every prospect of a treaty of peace being signed within a few days. There has been a good, though not to say brisk, demand for money for commercial purposes. In the rates of discount, no change has taken place; no advance in them is expected, as the supply of surplus cash is evidently on the increase. We have had two arrivals of gold from Australia; but only a small portion is expected to go into the Bank of England, as the demand for it runs still continues.

The three per cent. consols have been done at 92½ for money, and 92½ for the account. Consols scrip has risen 2½ p.m.; exchequer bills scrip, 2½ p.m.; India bonds, 11s. discount; exchequer bills, 2s. to 6s. p.m.

The foreign exchange has been devoid of interest. Prices, however, have continued firm. Brazilian 5 per cents have been done at 101; ditto, small, 102; Buenos Ayres, 6 per cents, 58;

Peruvian 3 per cents, 57; Russian 5 per cents, 104; Russian 4 per cents, 94; Sardinian 5 per cents, 91; Spanish 10 per cents, 74; Turkish 6 per cents, 94; ditto 4 per cents, 94; ditto 3 per cents, 94; Dutch 2½ per cents, 64; ditto 1 per cents, 94.

Most railway shares have been firm as to price, but the transactions in them have been limited. Aberdeen has sold at 27; Bristol and Exeter, 91; Caledonian, 61½; Cleveley and Holyhead, 14½; East Anglian, 13½; Eastern Counties, 91; East Lancashire, 74; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26; Great Northern, 94½; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; London and Blackwall, 71; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 83½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27; Midland, 72; North British, 33; North Eastern, Berwick, 77; ditto, York, 55; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; South Devon, 13½; South Eastern, 68½.

Joint-stock Bank shares have continued firm, as follows:—Bank of London, 64½; City, 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London and County, 34; Provincial of Ireland, 52½; Royal British, 50½; Union of Australia, 72.

In miscellaneous securities very little has been done. Canada Bonds, 143; ditto Government 6 per cents, 109½; Crystal Palace, 24; ditto Preference, 54; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 164; Mexican and South American, 64½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 66½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although very moderate so, prices of home-grown wheat have been received up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Old foreign wheats have mostly realised previous rates; but new qualities have fallen in value 2s. per quarter. Barley—though in short supply—has moved off slowly, at late rates. Malt, however, has commanded very full prices. Oats, beans, and peas have met a slow inquiry, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. The flour trade has ruled heavy, and country marks have fallen in value 2s. to 5s. per sack.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 57s. to 75s.; do, Red, 54s. to 70s.; Malting Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Distilling do, 32s. to 35s.; Grinding do, 31s. to 36s.; Malt, 56s. to 74s.; Rye, 44s. to 47s.; Feed Oats, 21s. to 27s.; Potatoes, 24s. to 30s.; Tick Beans, 31s. to 34s.; Pigeon, 37s. to 44s.; White Peas, 40s. to 44s.; Maple, 32s. to 35s.; Gray, 32s. to 35s. per quarter. Town made Flour, 63s. to 65s.; Town Households, 54s. to 60s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 46s. to 50s. per 280lbs.

CATTLE.—The supplies of beasts on offer this week have been limited, and all kinds have sold briskly, at an improvement in value of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. There has been an improved feeling in the mutton trade, at 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. more money. Lambs have been dull, and the quotations have given way 6d. per 8lbs. The veal trade has continued firm, at very full prices. In pigs, only a limited business has been transacted. Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; Lamb, 6s. 2d. to 7s. 6d.; Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—These markets have been but moderately supplied with each kind of meat, and the trade has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Lamb, 6s. 2d. to 7s. 6d.; Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

TEA.—Several vessels have just come to hand from China, with full cargoes. The demand for all kinds of tea is heavy, as follows:—Congou, 8d. to 2s. 6d.; Ning Yung and Oolong, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; Soucheong, 9d. to 2s. 8d.; Flowery Pekoe, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Caper, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Scented Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; Twankay, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; Hyson Skin, 7d. to 1s.; Hyson, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 9d.; Young Hyson, 9d. to 1s.; Imperial, 1s. 2s. to 2s. 9d.; Gunpowder, 1s. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 4d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Owing to the holidays, there is less activity in the demand for raw sugars. Prices, however, are 1s. per cwt. higher than they were two days since. Refined goods move off steadily, at 49s. to 53s. per cwt. The stock is tolerably good.

MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand for this article, at full quotations. West India, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Several parcels of good old native Ceylon have realised 51s. to 53s. per cwt. Most other qualities are held at fully last week's quotations.

COCOA.—Dealers operate with caution, and prices are still tending downwards. Red Trinidad, 42s. to 47s.; gray, 40s. to 42s.; Grenada, 40s. to 46s.; St. Vincent, 35s. to 38s.; Bahia and Fern, 35s. to 39s.; and Guayaquil, 45s. per cwt.

FRUIT.—Valencia raisins move off slowly at 35s. to 44s.; Turkey figs, 40s. to 49s. per cwt.

RICE.—Our market is heavy, and to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to. The stock is 20,553 tons, against only 4,759 tons in 1856, and 13,749 in 1854.

SALTPEPER.—There is a steady inquiry for this article, at very full prices. Some fine parcels have realised 57s. per cwt.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The present value of this import is 18s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—All kinds of Butter continue very high in price; but the business doing is very moderate. The Bacon market is firm, at fully last week's quotations. Hams, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; continue steady.

METALS.—The demand for Iron is steady, and the quotations are well supported. Rails, at the works, 28 to 28 5/8; common bars, 28 to 28 5/8; and Staffordshire, 29 10s. to 29 10s. Tin moves off slowly. Bacon, 129s. to 129s. 6d.; Straits, 127s. to 129s.; British, 129s. to 130s.; and refined 134s. to 136s. The market is firm for tin plates. I. C. Coke, 30s. to 30s. 6d.; I. X. do, 30s. to 30s. 6d. per box. Lead is brisk. English pig, at 26s. 10s. to 27s.; Spanish, 25s. to 25s. 10s.; and milled Sheet, 27 to 27 10s. per ton. Spelter, on the spot, 23 7s. 6d. to 23 10s. Zinc, 23 10s. to 23 10s. per ton.

SPIRITS.—Rum is dull, owing to the large supply on offer, and prices are drooping. Proof Leewards, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; and Foreign, proof, to 10 per cent. over, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. Proof Demerara, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. Brandy is steady, at late rates. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; 1850 do, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d. per gallon. British made spirit, 10s. 7d. proof. Gin 17 under proof, 9s. 10d.; 22 do, 9s. 4d.; Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon.

HEMP AND FLAX.—A few parcels of Petersburg clean Hemp have sold at 23 per ton. East India Hemp is very dull, but not lower. The Flax market is heavy, on former terms.

COTTON.—We have to report a dull market for all kinds of Cotton, and prices are barely supported. Surat, 4d. to 5d.; Bengal, 3d. to 4d.; Madras, 3d. to 4d. per lb.

WOOL.—There is a good demand for both home and colonial qualities, at very full prices.

INDIGO.—Spanish is steady. Sobres, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; Cortes, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; low and lean, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; and Flores, 6s. 1d. to 7s. per lb. East India qualities are still in request, and higher prices are generally demanded for them.

OILS.—Lined oil, on the spot, is selling slowly at 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per cwt. Rape is quoted at 52s. 6d. to 54s.; Cochin cocoanut, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; Cayman, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; palm, 36s. to 39s. Turpentine is steady—American spirits at 44s. 6d.; English, 38s.; and rough, 3s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—A fall of 5s. per ton has taken place in quotations, with a heavy market. P.V.C. on the spot, 4s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8lbs. The stock of tallow is now 25,066 casks, against 35,456 casks in 1855, 35,353 in 1854, 33,560 in 1853, and 43,104 in 1852.

COALS.—Holywell, 15s. 6d.; Gosforth, 15s. 3d.; Hilda, 14s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s.; South Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Cassop, 16s. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

RECEIPTS ANNULLED.—HENRY, JOHN, and JAS. SMITH, 2a. Blackburn, ironfounders.

BANKRUPT.—JOHN JULIUS STURZENEGGER, Grenville Street, Brunswick Square, shipowner.—JOHN COLES FOUR, RINTKE,

late of Bush Lane, paper-maker.—WILLIAM TURING CURTIS, Great St. Helen's, merchant.—SAMUEL SHREVE, Norwood, victualler.—EDEN DAVIS, Oxford Street, cabinet manufacturer.—RICHARD NICHOLSON, Holborn, carpet-bag maker.—PETER HEWITT, Ossett Common, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.—EDWARD FOWELL, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer.—ROBERT CLARK, Liverpool, dealer.—JOHN PROUT, Sutton, silk manufacturer.—JOHN SMITH, Manchester, tobacconist.—JOHN PHILLIPS VETTS, Exeter, hatter.—JOSEPH MARSDEN, Derby, ironfounder.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS SMITH and ELIJAH HRAZFIELD, Stansby Terrace, Poplar.—WILLIAM SHIPMAN, Manchester, baker.—BENJAMIN COOPER, Spring Gardens, Frome, Somerset, formerly of Trowbridge and Bradford, Wilts, clothier.—WILLIAM ASHTON, Sloane Street, Chelsea, chemist and druggist.—BENJAMIN WOOD, Sheffield, boiler maker.—THOS. JOHN COOMBS, Portsea, baker and grocer.—SAMUEL GREENWOOD, Deptford Road, and Castle Street, Durham, engine builder.—JOHN BERT, South Shields, spirit merchant.—GEORGE WILLIAM KNIGHT, St. Andrew's Road, Limehouse, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—CHARLES GOODFELLOW, Dunfermline, grocer.—J. WILSON and CO., Leith, merchants, is a company, and JOSEPH MANNING WILSON, Leith, sole partner of said company.—JOHN MUIR, Glasgow, commission merchant.

RE-OPENED, with many important additions to the Scientific Department.—Dr. KAHN begs to acquaint the public that his celebrated Museum, which has been elegantly redecorated and enriched by many interesting additional objects, is NOW OPEN (for Gentlemen only). Amongst the new features of high interest will be found a magnificent Full-length model of a Venus, from one of the most eminent of the ancient masters.

The Museum is open daily from Ten till Ten. Lectures are delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and half-past Seven, by Dr. SEXTON, and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. KAHN, at half-past Eight precisely, every evening. Admission, One Shilling. No. 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Invention, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.—The "Circular of Information" may be had gratis, as to the reduced expense and facility of protection for inventions under the new Patent Law for the United Kingdom or foreign countries; and every information, as to all patents granted from 1617 to the present time, by applying personally or by letter to Messrs. PRINCE and Co., Patent Office, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

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Hannay, James.
Hanover, King of.
Harding, J. D.
Hardinge, Viscount.
Hare, Robert, M.D.
Hargraves, E. M.
Haring, Wilhelm.
Harris, Marshal.
Harris, Rev. John, D.D.
Hart, Solomon Alexander, R.A.
Harvey, George.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel.
Hayti, Emperor of.
Head, Sir F. B., Bart.
Heine, Heinrich.
Herbert, Henry William.
Herbert, John Rogers, R.A.
Herbert, Right Hon. Sidney.
Hereford, Bishop of.

Herring, John Frederick.
Herschel, Sir J. F. W., Bart.
Hervey, Thomas Kibble.
Herwegh, George.
Herzen, Alexander.
Hesse, Elector of.
Hill, David Octavius, R.S.A.
Hill, Rowland.
Hind, John Russell.
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard.
Hitchcock, Rev. E., D.D.
Hogan, John.
Hogarth, George.
Hogg, Sir James Weir, Bart.
Holland, King of.
Holmes, O. W., M.D.
Hook, Rev. W. F., D.D.
Horne, Richard H.
Horsley, John Calcott.
Horsley, William, M.B.
Houssaye, Arsène.
Houston, General Samuel.
Howitt, William.
Hugo, Victor.
Humboldt, Baron.
Hunt, Leigh.
Hunt, Robert.
Hunt, Thornton.
Hunt, William.
Hunt, William Holman.
Hurlstone, Frederick Y.
Ingres, Jean Dom. Aug.
Irving, Washington.
James, G. P. R.
Janin, Jules.
Jasmin, Jacques.
Jellachich, Baron von.
Jerdan, William.
Jerrold, Douglas.
Johnston, Alexander.
Joinville, Prince de.
Kane, Sir Robert, M.D.
Kaulbach, William.
Kean, Charles John.
Kebble, the Rev. John, M.A.
Kingslake, Alexander W.
Kingsley, Rev. Charles.
Kinkel, Gottfried.
Kiss, Augustus.
Kmetz, General.
Knight, Charles.
Knowles, James Sheridan.
Knox, Robert.
Kock, Paul de.
Kossuth, Louis.
Kügler, Franz Theodor.
Labouchere, Right Hon. H.
Lacordaire, Jean Bapt. Hen.
Lacroze, M.
Laing, Samuel, M.P.
Lamartine, Alphonse de.
Lamoricière, General.
Lance, George.
Landor, Walter Savage.
Landseer, Charles, R.A.
Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A.
Lansdowne, Marquis of.
Lardner, Dionysius, D.C.L.
Lauder, Robert S., R.S.A.
Layard, Austen Henry, M.P.
Lecoteur, John L., M.D.
Lecurieus, Jacques.
Ledru Rollin.
Lee, Frederick Richard, R.A.
Leech, John.
Lefevre, Right Hon. C. Shaw.
Lemon, Mark.
Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A.
Lever, Charles James.
Le Verrier, U. J.
Lewes, G. H.
Lewis, Right Hon. Sir G. C.
Lewis, John Frederick.
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.
Liebig, Baron Justus.
Lindley, Professor.
Lindsay, Lord.
Lindsay, William S., M.P.
Linnell, John.
Liszt, Franz.
Locke, Joseph, M.P.
Loxwestein, General.
London, Bishop of.
Longfellow, Henry W.
Lough, John Graham.
Lover, Samuel.
Lowe, Robert, M.P.
Lowell, James Russell.
Luders, General.
Lyell, Sir Charles.
Lyndhurst, Lord.
Lyons, Admiral Sir E.
Lytton, Sir E. Bulwer, M.P.
Macauley, Right Hon. T. B.
McCulloch, Horatio, R.S.A.
McCulloch, J. R.
Macedowell, Patrick, R.A.
Macintosh, J. L.
Mackay, Charles.
MacLaren, Charles.
MacLise, Daniel.
MacLure, Sir R. J. Le Mesurier, Knt.
McMahon, General.
McNeile, the Rev. Hugh.

McNeill, Sir John, G.C.B.
Macready, William C.
Madoz, M.
Magné, M.
Mahony, Francis.
Manteuffel, Baron Otho T.
Marcy, William L.
Marmora, General Della.
Marochetti, the Baron.
Marshall, William C., R.A.
Marston, Westland.
Massey, Gerald.
Masson, David.
Matthew, Father Theobald.
Maurice, Frederick D., M.A.
Maury, Matthew F.
Mayhew, Henry.
Mazzini, Giuseppe.
Melville, Rev. Henry, B.D.
Melville, Herman.
Menschikoff, Prince.
Merimée, Prosper.
Merle d'Aubigné, Rev. J. H.
Metternich, Prince.
Metz, Frederick Aug. de.
Meyerbeer, Giacomo.
Miall, Edward, M.P.
Michelet, Jules.
Mignet, François A. A.
Millais, John E., A.R.A.
Miller, Hugh.
Miller, Thomas.
Milman, Rev. H. H.
Milnes, Richard Monckton.
Minié, M.
Modena, Duke of.
Moltke, Count.
Montenegro, Vladika of.
Monti, Raffaele.
Morse, Samuel Finley B.
Mulready, William, R.A.
Muntz, George Frederick.
Murat, Prince.
Murchison, Sir R. I., D.C.L.
Musset, Alfred de.
Mustapha Reschid Pacha.
Napier, Vice-Admiral Sir C.
Napier, Sir William, K.C.B.
Naples, King of.
Narvaez, Duke of Valencia.
Nash, Joseph.
Nassau, Duke of.
Nesselrode, Count.
Newcastle, Duke of.
Newman, F. W.
Nichol, J. P., LL.D.
Normanby, Marquis of.
Omer Pacha.
Orloff, Count Alexis.
Overbeck, Frederick.
Owen, Richard, F.R.S.
Owen, Robert.
Oxford, Bishop of.
Pakington, Right Hon. Sir J.
Palmerston, Viscount.
Pammure, Lord.
Patmore, Coventry.
Paton, Joseph Noel, R.S.A.
Paxton, Sir Joseph, M.P.
Pelissier, Marshal.
Penaud, Rear-Admiral.
Pennefather, Major-General J. L.
Petermann, Augustus Henry.
Peto, Sir S. M., Bart.
Phillips, Charles P.
Pickersgill, F. R., A.R.A.
Pierce, Franklin.
Pius IX., Pope.
Playfair, Dr. Lyon, C.B.
Plumridge, Rear-Admiral Sir J. H.
Poole, Paul Falconer, A.R.A.
Potter, Cipriani.
Portugal, King of.
Powers, Hiram.
Preseott, W. H.
Procter, Bryan W.
Prussia, King of.
Prussia, Prince of.
Pusey, Rev. E. B., D.D.
Pye, John.
Pyne, James B.
Radetzky, Joseph, Count.
Raffles, Rev. Thomas, D.D.
Ranke, Leopold.
Rauch, Christian.
Reboul, Jean.
Redding, Cyrus.
Redgrave, Richard, R.A.
Reed, Rev. Andrew, D.D.
Reid, Captain Mayne.
Reid, Colonel Sir William.
Reschid Pacha.
Retzsch, Moritz.
Richardson, Charles, LL.D.
Ritche, Leitch.
Roberts, David, R.A.
Robinson, John H.
Robinson, Rev. E. D.D.
Roebuck, J. A., M.P.
Rogers, Henry.
Rollin, Ledru.
Ronge, Johannes.
Ross, Captain Sir James Clark.
Ross, Rear-Admiral Sir J.

Ross, Sir William Charles.
Rosse, Earl of.
Rossini, Gioacchino.
Rothschild, Sir Anthony.
Rudiger, Count.
Ruskin, John.
Russell, Right Hon. Lord J.
Russell, John Scott, F.R.S.
Russell, William Howard.
Russia, Emperor of.
St. David's, Bishop of.
St. John, James Augustus.
St. Leonard's, Baron.
Saldanha, Duke of.
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de.
Sardinia, King of.
Saxony, King of.
Scarlett, General.
Scheffer, Ary.
Schnorr, Julius.
Scott, George Gilbert, A.R.A.
Scribe, Eugène.
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, M.A.
Seymour, Right Hon. Sir G. H.
Shaftesbury, Earl of.
Schamy, J.
Simpson, Sir George.
Simpson, General Sir J.
Simpson, J. Y., M.D.
Smirke, Sir Robert, R.A.
Smith, Albert.
Smith, Alexander.
Smith, General Sir H. G. W.
Smith, Thomas Southwood.
Smith, William, LL.D.
South, Sir James.
Spohr, Louis.
Stanfield, Clarkson, R.A.
Stanhope, Earl.
Stanley, Lord.
Steell, John, R.S.A.
Stephen, Right Hon. Sir J.
Stephenson, Robert, M.P.
Stirling, William, M.P.
Stone, Frank, R.A.
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount.
Sue, Eugène.
Swain, Charles.
Sweden and Norway, King of.
Tayler, Frederick.
Tayler, Bayard.
Tayler, Isaac.
Tayler, Tom.
Tenerani, Pietro.
Tennyson, Alfred.
Thackeray, William Makepeace.
Thalberg, Sigismund.
Thesiger, Sir Frederick, Knight.
Thierry, J. N. Augustin.
Thiers, Adolphe.
Thirlwall, Bishop.
Thompson, Rev. R. A., M.A.
Thompson, Major-General T. P.
Thoms, William J.
Thornburn, Robert, A.R.A.
Ticknor, George.
Tieck, Ludwig.
Timbs, John, F.S.A.
Todleben, General.
Toubridge, Colonel Sir T.
Tuam, Roman Catholic Archbishop of.
Tulloch, Rev. John, D.D.
Tupper, Martin Farquhar.
Turkey, Sultan of.
Tuscany, Grand Duke of.
Uhlund, Ludwig.
Uwins, Thomas, R.A.
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.
Verdi, Giuseppe.
Vernet, Horace.
Villemain, Abel François.
Vogel, Edward.
Wagner, Richard.
Walpole, Right Hon. S., M.
Walter, John, M.P.
Ward, M. E., R.A.
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L.
Watt, James Henry.
Watts, Alaric A.
Watts, George Frederick.
Webster, Thomas, R.A.
Weir, William.
Westmacott, Sir Richard.
Westmacott, Richard.
Westmoreland, Earl of.
Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.
Whatestone, Professor.
Whewell, Rev. William, D.D.
Williams, Brigadier-General.
Willis, Nathaniel Parker.
Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S.
Willmore, James T.
Wills, William Henry.
Wilson, James, M.P.
Windham, Major-General.
Windischgrätz, Prince.
Winterhalter, F.
Wisemann, Cardinal.
Woronoff, Prince Michael.
Wright, Thomas, M.A.
Wright, Thomas.
Wrottesley, Lord.
Wyatt, Matthew Digby.
Yarrell, William.

Abdy, Mrs.
Alboni, Signora Marietta.
Arnaud, Mademoiselle H.
Bartholomew, Mrs.
Belgiojoso, Princess Christine.
Belloc, Madame.
Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth.
Bonheur, Mademoiselle Rosa.
Bray, Mrs.
Bremer, Miss Frederica.
Brown, Miss Frances.
Browning, Mrs. E. Barrett.
Carlen, Madame.

Carpenter, Mrs.
Child, Mrs. Lydia Maria.
Chisholm, Mrs.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden.
Corboux, Miss Fanny.
Costello, Miss Louisa Stuart.
Coutts, Miss Burdett.
Crosland, Mrs. Newton.
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine.
Cushman, Miss Charlotte.
Dudevant, Madame.
Eastlake, Lady.
Ellis, Mrs. Sarah.

Embury, Mrs. E. C.
Eugénie, Empress of France.
Franklin, Lady.
Fullarton, Lady Georgiana.
Gaskill, Mrs. L. E.
Gillies, Miss Margaret.
Glyn, Miss Glyn.
Goldschmidt, Madame.
Gordon, Lady Duff.
Gore, Mrs.
Grisi, Signora Giulia.
Hahn-Hahn, Countess von.
Hall, Mrs. S. C.

Hayes, Miss Catherine.
Hervey, Mrs. E. L.
Howitt, Mrs. Mary.
Isabella II., Queen of Spain.
Jameson, Mrs. Anna.
Jewsbury, Miss Geraldine E.
Kavanagh, Miss Julia.
Kemble, Mrs. Fanny.
Lewald, Mademoiselle.
Lind Goldschmidt, Madame.
London, Mrs.
Lynn, Miss Eliza.

Lytton, Lady Bulwer.
Marsh, Mrs.
Martineau, Miss Harriet.
Morgan, Lady.
Muloch, Miss Dinah Maria.
Nightingale, Miss Florence.
Norton, Hon. Mrs.
Novello, Miss Clara A.
Pardoe, Miss Julia.
Pfeiffer, Madame Ida.
Pleyel, Madame Marie.
Rachel, Mademoiselle.

Sedgwick, Miss C. M.
Sellon, Miss Lydia.
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.
Sinclair, Miss Catherine.
Somerville, Mrs.
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher.
Strickland, Miss Agnes.
Sutherland, Duchess of.
Thornycroft, Mrs.
Trollope, Mrs. Frances.
Viardot, Madame Pauline.
Victoria, Queen.